PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

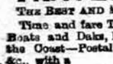
THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,690.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
8—32 P. M.				
1909.				
10th Apl.	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7556		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MASMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7918		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9521

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDEE MAIL — CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN — GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4930	G. Gillimber	16th Apr 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,393	M. Dabocevich	18th May 1909
AVRONA	4,750	B. Radosich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	4,390	B. Belanovich	27th Apr, 1909
AUSTRIA *	7,588	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	9,046	E. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rosten, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days completely arrests all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually preventing any injurious consequences, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of children, it will be found quite strikingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—scrofulous complaints, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resistance in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be prescribed 2/9 and 4/6 per package, and all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is fac-simile of the word "Therapion" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LHASA	3,171	Mon 12th Apr.	11 a.m.	P D & G*
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 8th Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 9th Apr.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 12th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S.S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "WARDHA," 3,960 tons, sailing on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about
			THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, 1909.
DUMBEA	5,665	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	6,147	Magnan	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	6,147	Magnan	22d April, 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,800	D. Magazzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 838; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the American Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Dini	17th June 1909.

Exc-llent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 185 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued,
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

"APENTA" R.G.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Re. 6.

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244-55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs Khattau Makan jee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowanagger.
KHETSEY KHAIRAJ, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per ann um, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged again st approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aasung-Rilee	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyon	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penglaim (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Rojoin (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

JEWELLED PENDANTS

SET WITH

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES,
OLIVINES, TOURMALINE,
AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,
TURQUOISE, OPAL,
PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

Range of Prices from Rs. **15.**

We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796.815

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Retiring Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI;
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER:

CAPITAL £1,500,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,400,000

HEAD OFFICE,
32, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg;	Medan, Deli (Sec-	Foochow
Bombay	marra).	Hankow.
Karachi	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta,	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Penang.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thatpins (Ferak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GERIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

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FOR
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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

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YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

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Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kelar and Karachi.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

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(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

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THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; for aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, insomnia, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, dizziness and weakness of the head, paralysis, tic douloureux, hysteria, disturbed sleep, sinking fits, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Several persons (specially this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] Price 11s. or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; promptly cures the worst forms of Nervous Debility, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 12s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; without a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, there are unequalled. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR DE ROOS' PILLS AND SPECIFIC PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these [illegible] and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

GENERAL ADVICE.—Persons suffering from Nervous Diseases should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the several causes of nervous debility, impudency, depression of spirits, and consequent melancholy. Price 7s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Official publishers of Royal Books, Windsor Castle, W.C., or obtainable of the Sole Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sole Agents for India & Burma, A. DE'SOUZA & CO. P. O. Box 244, BOMBAY.

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GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the Society will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 9th instant (GOOD FRIDAY).

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before 1st June, 1909, for the SUPPLY of ENGINES, PUMPS and PIPES, for the Water Supply of Sinore Town, on the River Nerbada. Cast Iron Pipes are specified but Steel Pipes may be Tendered for showing the system of jointing.

C. T. DALAL,
Chief Engineer, Baroda.

5th April, 1909.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Bombay, 29th March, 1909.

THE SUN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sun Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1909, at 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), when the resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th day of March, 1909, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions.—Dated the 2nd day of April, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 14th April 1909 at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To approve of the appointment of Mr. W. Lang as Auditor in place of Mr. C. L. Weber, deceased.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th April to the 27th April, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1909.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1909, at 3-45 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

II. To approve of the appointment of Mr. W. Lang, as Auditor in place of Mr. C. L. Weber, deceased.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Directors
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1909.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, 1909, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), at the Company's Registered Office No. 49/51, Apollo Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made upto 31st December, 1908.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors in place of these, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th April to 28th April, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Secretaries, Treasuries and Agents.

Bombay, 11th March, 1909.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1909, at 5 P. M. (Standard Time), after the Twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the Resolutions mentioned in the circular posted to the Shareholders.

Should the above Resolutions be duly passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation a subsequent meeting of which notice will be given in due course.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
A. G. DOVEY,
Managers, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1909.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

INVITE APPLICATIONS for a few vacancies for UNIFORMED TICKET INSPECTORS, for their Tramway System. High standard of education and personal reference indispensable. Apply giving age and nationality, and giving full particulars of previous employment and salary required to TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Colaba Depot.

For the Bombay, Electric Supply and Tramways Co, Ld.

W. P. REED.
Traffic Superintendent.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for "Engine lamps" are invited and will be received by the Manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, upto 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, 27th April, 1909, for SUPPLY of the undermentioned LAMPS:—

One Thousand sets of Engine Lamps consisting of two Buffer and one Head Lamps. Two hundred sets to be delivered by 1st June, 1909; 400 sets by 1st September, 1909, and 400 sets by 1st December, 1909.

Blank Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Ry., Naulakha, on payment of Re. 5. Samples of the Lamps required can be inspected in the Chief Storekeeper's Office.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Naulakha, Dated 31st March, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT
PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

CONCERT PROGRAMME.

9 P.M. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th APRIL.

PIANO SOLO.

La Serenata .....*Bragga.*
MISS P. A. WADIA.

SONG.

Damon .....*Max Strange.*
Miss D. R. DADY.

PIANO DUET.

Figaro .....Hochzeit.....*Mozart.*
Miss C. VAKEEL AND Miss G. MEHTA.

HINDUSTANI SONG.

Miss P. G. PADUMJEE.

RECITATION.

He tried to tell his wife.
Miss M. B. PETIT.

SONG.

Sing me to Sleep .....*Edwin Greene.*
Miss D. R. DADY.

MANDOLINE DUET.

Gordon Polka March...*Herbert J. Ellis.*
Miss S. MOOGASETH AND Miss H. MOOGASETH.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW
PETIT PARSEE GENERAL
HOSPITAL.

THREE REGIMENTAL BANDS,
THREE REGIMENTAL BANDS ! !
260 PERFORMERS.
Under the Directions of
Messrs. HAWKES AND FREDILIS.

On THURSDAY, the 8th Inst., at 9-15 P.M.

By kind permission of the COMMANDING OFFICERS and OFFICERS, the Bands of the 1st Gloster Regiment, 123rd Outram's Rifles, 110th Maharatta Light Infty. and the Bugle and Fife and Drum Band of the 1st Gloster Regiment, will play the following programme of Music:—

Bugle & Band ... "Marching Through Georgia"...Miller.
A. F. HAWKES.

Waltz ... "The Merry Widow" ... ...Lehar.
M. FREDILIS.

Reminiscence of Scotland ... ...Godfrey
A. F. HAWKES.

Oriental Scene ... 'A Dervish Chorus" ... ...Sebek.
M. FREDILIS.

Descriptive Gavotte ... "Wedding Bells... ... ...Rimmer

Grand Selection ... "Miss Hook of Holland" ...Rubens
M. FREDILIS.

Grand Military Torch Light Tattoo ... ...Rogan.
M. FREDILIS.

Post Horn ... "Galop" ... ...Koening

The marching away of the Bands and Drums, Bugles and Fifes.

"TORCH LIGHTS," BUGLES, "FIFES" AND PIPES
And a grand Military display.

GOOD FRIDAY! GOOD FRIDAY!!
A GRAND SACRED CONCERT
Will be given on GOOD FRIDAY the 9th instant at 9-30 P.M.

"120 PERFORMERS"
Saent Sains! "SAMSON and DELILAH"
By the Bands of the 123rd Outram Rifles
and
110th Maharatta Light Infantry.

Conductor.....Mr. M. Fredilis
Solo Performer's..."Soprano" .....Sergt. F. Paul
Do. do. Do. .....Copl. P. d'Cruz
Do. do. ..."Baritone".....Sergt. H. Long
Do. do. ..."Tenor" .....Pte. A. Francis
Do. do. ..."Bass" .....Copl. A. Khan

Chairs will be put round the Band Stand and Seats can be reserved without any extra charge.

GRAND PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY.

FOUR.—Regimental Bands, Bugle Band and Fifes and Drummers.

1st Gloster Regiment.
123rd Outram's Rifles.
110th Maharatta Light Infantry.
G. I. P. Volunteers.
Buglers.
Drummers and Fifers.

THE FETE is held on the OVAL in Buildings specially decorated and comprises numerous Stalls including LADIES' STALLS, FLOWER STALLS, FISH POND, MUSICAL TEA ROOM, JEWELLERY STALLS, TOY STALLS, and numerous other Stalls. Two Military Bands will perform daily in the afternoons and evenings. In addition there will be daily series of well selected

SIDE SHOWS.

Including Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Maze, Shooting Gallery, Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Aerial Flight (first time in Bombay), Rare Nature's Wonders, Graphologist, Ventiloquist, The Man with the wonderful Memory, Concerts by Parsi Ladies and H. E. The Governor's Band, Dramatic Performance, Massed Military Bands and a

CAFE CHANTANT

Run by Bombay's Leading Comedians, Mr. Dooley, The Evergreen Bill and Wal Pink, when they smile the whole World laughs.

TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY,
9-15 to 10—10-15 to 11.
ADDITIONAL SHOW ON SATURDAY,
7-15 to 8 P. M.
FUN, WIT and FRIVOLITY WITHOUT VULGARITY.

Refreshments available for all classes.

Admission, Re. 1 each. Children half prices.

Season Coupon Books of 35 Coupons, Rs. 15 available everywhere.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are altered, viz., Rs. 17-4 per annum or Rs. 8 for 6 months in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE HON'BLE SIR BASIL SCOTT.

A CONCERT
OF
CHAMBER MUSIC
WILL BE GIVEN BY
Signor O. SAVINI.
Kindly assisted by Mrs. HICK, Signor MORI, and others
ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1909,
AT 9-30 P.M.
AT THE Y. M. C. A. CONCERT HALL.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Quintett .....(1st and 2nd movements)...Cesar Franck.
2. String Quartett .....(a) Andante Cantabile ...Tschaikowsky
(b) Minuet .....Boccherini.
3. Violin Sonata ....(1st movement.) Op. 13 ...Grieg.
4. Small String Orchestra* ...Barcarole .....Mancinelli.
5. Ditto .....Le Deluge (Prelude) .....Saint Saens.
6. Piano Solo .....(a) Pre'ude (Holberg Suite) (b) March of the Dwarfs } Grieg.
7. 'Cello Solo with Small String Orchestra .....Aria .....J. S. Bach.
8. Small String Orchestra, Allegretto .....C. Savini.

* 4 Violins, 2 Violas, 2 'Cellos, double bass with piano accompaniment.

Seats: Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

Can be reserved at Messrs. ROSE & COMPANY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.
THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TO BE HAD OF
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY, LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL, and other leading Bars and Restaurants.
D. C. OOMKIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

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Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has fully earned reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being no doubt only because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE:—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WARRANTED TEN YEARS!

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade
Mead Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Being strictly British-made throughout, they will last much longer than any other make.
LIST PRICES:
MODEL 1 £2 10 0
Roadster Hubs, Rims, Pedals, Brakes, Saddle, Tyres, Chainless Gear, and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write for free Art Catalogue and sufficient Testimony for your district. Special Offer on Sample machine.
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4." Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Madeway Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all Classes of Printing Work. Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE at LONAVLA, Tungarli Hill, Ten Acres of INAMI LAND, beautifully wooded with a nice Bungalow, splendid view. For Particulars apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 11, Horaby Road.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and cheapest pen in the market. Prices on application to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIED.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply at Labour in General Charge. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially Fine Class Grasses and Mahomedan Servants whose ex-guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1877.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Review by the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—SMART and INTELLIGENT MEN, for one Local and one Mofussil big Mineral Water Factories. Those with perfect knowledge and experience of mixing up Syrups, etc. for Sweet Drinks, need only apply with testimonials to Box No. 14, care of this paper.

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FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
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VAIDYA SHASTRI,
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Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
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BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF a Valuable Immoveable Property at Parel, Delisle Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narayen Dhondi Nivaskar, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said Mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of June 1908 and made between the said Narayen Dhondi Nivaskar and Gopinath Narayen Nivaskar (since deceased) of the one part and the said Rustomji Jehangir Vakil of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Delisle Road fronting the same on the east side thereof, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 22, New No. 613822, Old Survey No. 826, New Survey No. 2-3470, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 7093, Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Delisle Road, on or towards the north by the property of Adibai, widow of Chaganlal Vijbhukhandas, and on or towards the south by the ground of Chumna Moti.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal mortgagees' Attorneys, at their office, Prince building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

By order of Messrs. C. G. Vakil and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Patterson and Co., of Ravilen Street, Fort.

50 cases brandy by Louis Reboux, thrustees.
On account of the concerned.—
10 cases henn (Pts. and Qts.)
10 cases pommard (Pts and Qts.)
3 cases Champagne Waldish and Freres.
On account of the shippers.—
2 packages coats, overcoats, vests, jackets, knickers, frocks and dust coats, blankets, undershirts, carpets, etc.
50 metal matches,
1 a. b. Keyston typewriter.

Best opportunity to secure healthy site for residence at Ville Parle on Khotl Land where there are no building restrictions and building fine, about 7 minutes' walk from the railway station, near the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit's bungalow, abutting on a Public Road which is soon to be constructed.

SALE OF BUILDING PLOTS OF KHOTILAND AT VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and with the consent and on account of the mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises the following pieces of land at Ville Parle by Public Auction at 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time) on SUNDAY, the 11th April, 1909.

(a) All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ville Parle in the Thana District, forming portion of land bearing Survey No. 72, Falani Nos. 39 and 78, Pot No. 1, and admeasuring 3,413 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 78, and Pot Nos. 1 and 2, and partly by land forming a portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 2, on or towards the west by land forming portion of Survey No. 72 and Falani No. 39, on or towards the south by land forming portion of Survey No. 78, Pot No. 1, and on or towards the north by land forming portion of Survey No. 72 and Falani No. 39 and by the public passage.

(b) All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ville Parle in the Thana District, forming portion of land bearing Survey No. 75 and Falani No. 66 and 78 and Pot 1 and admeasuring 1,316 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 6, on or towards the west by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1, on or towards the South partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 75 and Falani No. 66 and partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1, on or towards the north by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1 and by the public passage.

(c) All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ville Parle in the Thana District, forming portion of land bearing Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 75, Falani No. 66 admeasuring 1,909 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by land forming a portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 2 and Survey No. 77 and Pot Nos. 6 and 7, on or towards the west by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1, on or towards the south partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1 and partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 75, Falani No. 66, and on or towards the north by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1.

The above land will be put up for sale in eight convenient plots varying in size from 650 to 1,000 square yards to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for the plans apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY,
AT 2ND PATHAN STREET.
HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 502 of 1908.

Goonaji Dhandu and another.....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Krishnaji Ramchandra and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., AUCTIONEERS, will, under instructions from Messrs. Solomon J. Judah and Shuns A. Tyebji, the Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendants and pursuant to the power of sale granted in the cement decree, dated the 16th day of November, 1909, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1909, at the premises, the undermentioned property at 4-30 in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the building thereon, situate at Second Pathan Street and Trimback Parashram Street, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards or thereabouts be the same, more or less, and bearing Old Survey No. 390, and New Survey No. 5143, and Assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 7181, and Street No. 59, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Second Pathan Street, on or towards the west by the said Trimback Parashram Street, on or towards the North by the Temple of Hanuman, belonging to the Khatri Caste, on or towards the South by the property of Mana Nathoo.

Private offers for the said property will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th April 1909. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application from the said Attorneys or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 7TH APRIL, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 724 tons Shrager's Jerriah Coal.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th Instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the spot, by order of Messrs. Harnandrai Bejnath and Co., Sole Agents of the Nud Khumkee Coal Co., of Calcutta and on account and at the risk of Messrs. P. Nanjeewanji and Co., the following lot of coal, now lying immediately adjoining the north-east corner of the Burning ground at Tank Bunder.

About 724 tons Shrager's Jerriah Coal, Heap No. 45 of 4-3.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Motilal Vandravandas, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The right to collect outstandings amounting to Rs. 8,035-1-11 due to the estate of the abovenamed Insolvent.

A list of the above outstanding may be inspected at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Bird Cage" bungalow, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak-wood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, tiled top teapoys, bedsteads, single and double almirahs, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, gent's bicycle, sewing machine, carpet rugs, nearly new, organ by Rose, glassware, crockery-ware, best plateware, mesh table ornaments and figures, windproof lamps, and De'Dion Engine, 2 seated motor-car, 6. H. P., with hood and lamps, in working order, suitable for merchants and doctors (trial will be given to the intending purchasers on the day of sale between 12 and 1-30 p.m.) etc., the property of T. Coverdale, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH APRIL, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the School of Art Bungalow, next to the Indo-British Institution, Hornby Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved P. E. household furniture, Foot's fans, rich crockery and glassware, and sweet-toned Mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., first-rate pictures, drawing and bed-room carpets, rich table ornaments, hanging and table K. O. lamps, beaded chicks, almirahs, iron and brass bedsteads and (unless otherwise disposed of) a handsome strong C. spring victoria by Stephens & Sons, a pair of powerful bay Walers, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature office brougham with new rubber tyres, sets of brass mounted double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in large tubs and pots, palms, &c., the property of the Hon'ble G. Owen Dunn.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Under instructions from Mr. A. J. Billimoria, the Receiver, appointed in suit No. 774 of 1909 (Jasam vs. Wadha and others) Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following pearls belonging to the Estate of the late Sh

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 5, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 6, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/16	1/8	
do. Rentes	98		1/4
do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/8		1/8
do. Govt Securities....	62 1/8	1/4	
Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/2	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/2	1/16	
do. in New York ...	51	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·17 1/2	unchgd	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 1/2	1	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 a/s	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills	3 months' sight.	1 9/16	unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills	6 months' sight...	1 5/8	unchgd
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	unchgd
do,	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8	unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/4		3/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 1/2		1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Good demand, steady.
Futures	Quiet,
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	12,000
Mid-Americans	5·22+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 15/13+1/15

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·11	5·12	5·15	5·18	5·13
+05	+05	+05	+06	+07
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·10	5·08	5·07	5·05	
+06	+06	+06	+06	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	12,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	15,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·10+10		
Futures—Month of May 9·87+20		Advanced on bull support and short covering and on favorable cables.
Do. do. July 9·81+21		

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 11-16+1-8	
Futures—Month of May ...	9·82+15
Do. do. July ...	9·99+15
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	4 3/32
F. G. Broach	d.	4 3/32
Good Broach	d.	4 3/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4 3/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 3/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 3/32
Fine Oomras	d.	4 3/32
F. G. Oomras	d.	4 3/32
Good Oomras	d.	4 3/32
Good M. G. Oomras ...	d.	4 3/32
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d.	4 3/32
Fine Bengals	d.	4 3/32
F. G. Bengals	d.	3 31/32
Good Bengals	d.	3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	4 3/32
Good Khandeish	d.	4 3/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 3/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F. 41 3-8—May-June—London—Done.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—3,640,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—41—April-May—Done—Firmer.
Rosario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—Mutilated.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2 lbs.—41—April-May—Value—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian... } No Quotations.
Victorian ... ... }
New South Wales.—41 1-2—March—Done—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 45—April-May—Hamburg—Done.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 415lbs., ex-ship 45 April-May—H.A.&D. —Sellers.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—41 1-2—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
Fine New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 3-8 unchgd
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 3d.—Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [6TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
Chess Rupees.	2,00,000	Zanzibar	National Bank
Bag Rupees ...	78	Zanzibar	Chartered Bank
Bundle Rupees.	10,201	Jeddah	S. Rodrigues
Bundle Sovs ...	1,755		
Gold Coins ...	448	Jeddah	A. H. Johar
Pieces	797		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 3rd April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	25	32,091
B. & C.I. Railway.	41	50,688

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent, " 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.
Mint :—
The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 22 1-4, 1-16 down.
Exchange :—
The Market has been quiet to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. Sellers and for demand Bank Bills and with demand 1s. 3 15-16d. available at one or two Banks. There is only a small enquiry for remittance and rates are asking for better terms. The credit rate to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight bills but 1s. 4 1/8d. have been offered. Far Eastern rates keep steady at 1s.
Bar Silver quote :—

Spot on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d.
Bills—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. 4 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	158 2-4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Do. —30 days' sight...	129 3-4
Do. —90 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Do. —20 days' sight ...	172

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 93 5-16 for ready and the settlement and closes 1-8 higher. There has been very little doing in Bazaar account but in view of the advance in Rupee Paper in London the Exchange Banks have been buyers for remittance thence. The London market has neglected Rupee Paper for many months but as it now offers a better return than most other gilt-edged investments it may take some time before the London enquiry is satisfied.

The Calcutta market to-day opened at 93-1-4 for ready and forward delivery, but is expected to come up to our level.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·7
1st Settlement	"	93·7

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London on Monday was 1-16 up at 2 3 1-2 for ready and two months' delivery and New York was 1-8 higher at 51. Locally the market opened at 60 1-16 ex-duty and at first advanced slighty, but later in the day the dealers became sellers and the market closes quiet at 59 7-8 ex-duty. Forward rates are also easier and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Late yesterday evening there was more disposition to sell for May delivery, and prices declined about Rs. 2, but the sharp advance advised in America this morning has partly renewed the firmness in our market, and the decline has been fully recovered. At the same time sellers are undecided, and the market is unsettled. Private advices report the position in Texas as getting serious owing to the continuance of drought.

There was a moderate demand for ready cotton at Colaba this afternoon, but holders were asking higher prices which somewhat checked business.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	251	May.
Good M. G. Broach	243	March.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	232	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	228	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	225-6	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	225-6	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	219	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	214	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	220	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	223-4	"
F. G. H. Bengals	191	Jan.
Good Westerns	227	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	244	"
Good M. G. Coompta	245-7	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	Bales.
Total Imports	4,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.
5·17	5·17	5·20	5·23
+06	+05	+05	+05
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·18	5·15	5·13	5·13	5·12
+05	+05	+05	+06	+06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is very strong and prices are advancing. There is a good demand and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 13 0 B. T.
April-May	"	8 4 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The demand is improving and prices are advancing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6 10 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guserat ...	Rs.	7 10 0 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	"	7 13 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.... ...	Rs.	44 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	"	53 8 0
Black Kutni	"	37 8 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29 0 0
Apl.-May	"	5 15 6 R. T.
Tone—Firm.		

Poppyseed :—

April-May	Rs.	9 15 0 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.		

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23 8 0
Tone—Firmer.		

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs.	38 0 0
Tone—Steadier.		

WHEAT—

The market is very firm with business passing at the following rates :—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...	Rs.	6 4 0 R.T.
White Pesai, Apl.-May. ...	"	6 6 0 "
Soft Red	"	42 8 0 T.p.c.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	744
Indian Specie Bank	55

Mills :—

David	445	
Kohinoor	765	
Manockji Petit	3,177½	May
New Great Eastern	207½	
Standard	1,250	
Framji Petit	1,840	X. D.

Presses :—

Indian Cotton Co	125	

Miscellaneous :—

The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Ordinary	115	
" Preference	150½	
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference...	237½	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,090	
Treacher and Co	635	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595	
Tapti-Valley	422½	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	10,871	bales.
Wheat	18,779	cwts.
Linseed	15,992	"
Rapeseed	15,438	"
Gingellyseed	1,556	"
Poppyseed...	2,510	"
Groundnuts	1,357	"
Castorseed...	6,501	"
Rice	2,332	"
Myrabollams	3,233	"
Cottonseed	22,584	"
Mowrasseed...	27	"
Gram	9,515	"
Joowar	1,622	"
Maize	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 3rd April 1909, as compared with the statement of 27th March 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 27 Rs.	April 3. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	36,22,356	37,57,593
Public Deposits at Branches ...	98,05,796	1,11,52,290
Other Deposits ...	7,90,06,472	7,91,76,725
Post Bills ...	18,404	15,602
Sundries ...	20,39,112	21,01,996
Rs....	11,45,92,140	11,25,46,613
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.... ...	1,66,45,128	1,57,07,480
Other authorised Securities.	14,51,171	14,49,236
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,03,26,439	2,00,88,092
Loans do. do.	2,45,20,849	2,52,39,375
Bills discounted and purchased	1,89,35,519	1,91,16,735
Dead Stock ...	3,06,360	3,08,991
Stamps ...	6,090	5,992
Bullion ...	14,88,577	14,70,448
Balances with other Banks.	7,16,721	6,77,944
Sundries ...	2,49,593	3,14,412
Cash	2,99,53,698	2,81,67,908
	11,45,92,140	11,25,46,612

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Returns for March.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 5.

The following are the Indian Gold Mine returns for last month :—

Mysore West.—2,592 tons tailings cyanided yielded 181 ounces of gold.

Balaghat.—3,100 tons of ore crushed yielded 1,384ozs. gold, 4,550 tons tailings cyanided 261 ozs, making a total yield of 1,645 ozs compared with 1,779 ozs. in February and 2,076 ozs. in January.

Ooregum.—10,500 tons of ore crushed, yielded 6,092 ozs. of gold; 9,612 tons tailings cyanided yielded 1,035 ozs, making a total yield of 7,127 ozs, compared with 7,073 ozs. in February and 7,050ozs. in January.

Nundydroog.—6,950 tons of ore crushed yielded 5,759 ozs. of gold 7,020 tons tailings cyanided yielded 691 ozs., making a total yield of 6,450 ozs., compared with 4,289 ozs. in February and 6,963 ozs. in January.

Mysore.—20,000 tons of ore crushed yielded 17,015 ozs. of gold; 16,624 tons tailings cyanided yielded 2,471 ozs., making a total yield of 19,486 ozs., compared with 18,088 ozs. in February and 19,495 ozs. in January.

Champion Reef.—14,454 tons of ore crushed yielded 7,149 ozs. of gold; 23,191 tons of tailings cyanided 2,406 ozs., making a total yield of 9,555 ozs., compared with 8,712 ozs. in February and 9,641 ozs. in January.

Dharwar Reefs.—1,366 tons of ore crushed yielded 432 ozs. of gold.

Only 15 heads of stamps were at work, due to broken camp shaft. Further experimental trials on mill tailings have been carried out and an advancement made towards a practical solution of the chemical difficulties experienced.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Circassia s—25 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 24,214 cwts wheat, Soundy and Co ; 51 cwts turmeric, 200 cwts nigerseed 200 cwts tillseed, 201 cwts kongal, Bouer Krause; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Vuzlal; 4,113 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 101 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co ; 130 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 60 bales wool, M Ratansie.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—24 bales skins, B Esmail ; 26 bales skins, M J Joonmahhoy and Co; 20 bales hides, H A Oomer; 5 bales skins, H Hamed and Co ; 17 bales skins, R Moloobhoy ; 4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 20 cases hides, R M Kooka; 191 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas and Co ; 11 cwts gum and 45 cwts cardamumseed, S Bhimjee ; 15 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 9 bundles moongmats, H V Godse Bros ; 2 bales carpets, H Dewjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—755 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fangturn s—1,544 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cottonfy, K Visram and Co ; 100 cwts nigerseed, J Lukhmidas and Co ; 301 cwts mustardseed, A Blasebeck and Co ; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee ; 36 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 55 bales cottonfy, N E Passayer and Co ; 117 cwts Zedoory, R Jeewandas and Co ; 417 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,970 cwts wheat, 990 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 200 cwts rapeseed, 500 cwts linseed, 262 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 40 bales hump; K Visram and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—75 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 3,000 cwts linseed, 10,090 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, Lehubert Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Praga s—5,540 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Cos ; 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—1,020 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 550 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 10,000 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha ; 900 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 1,400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales piece-goods, E D Sasseon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—108 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 1,000 bale cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 144 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

Mayori Maru s—113 bales cotton, The N B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Mayori Maru s—399 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha

FOR OSAKA.

Mayori Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Capri s—400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

THE offer of a bottle of champagne as a prize at a whist-drive in the church school at Horsington, Lincs, has caused considerable criticism. The Rector, the Rev. A. C. H. Rice, writing in the parish magazine, defends whist-drives, and adds that, though a rabid teetotaller might find in the offer of a bottle of champagne as a prize of telling theme for the denunciation of the drink fiend, the champagne would in a country village be looked upon rather as a medicine for some poor, sick person who might be benefited by it. Many a life in danger has been stimulated and recovered by the timely aid of this inestimable alcoholic poison.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY.
AGONISING BLADDER DISORDERS.

Mr. James Moss resides at 65, Brace Street Walsall, England, and is highly respected. Speaking of his terrible suffering from stone in the kidney—one of the most agonising of all diseases—he says:— "I have passed three stones as large as a good sized pea, and I have often gone over a day without passing kidney secretions.

"I suffered over a year, and have had to keep to my bed a fortnight at time.

"There were cruel pains in my back and loins, and the secretions were thick and not clear. The agony I suffered when passing the kidney stones is beyond description; it utterly exhausted me and left me unfit for any thing.

"I have kept quite clear of kidney complaint ever since my cure by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, about which I first told you 3 years ago. I am able to keep to my work regularly—I never lose a minute, and what is more, my work does not wear me out like it used to. There is no urinary trouble at all, and my back is so strong that I am able to enjoy a 20 mile walk.

"I take this opportunity of heartily thanking you for the great benefit I have received from your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicine P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GELL.—April 2, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, John Francis Phillip, only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gell, aged one year and nine months.

MANJEE—April 3, Saturday night, at his residence, Warden Road, Gulamhasen Allana Manjee, aged 49.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, *26th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kempx&Co.Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-3m., 0-32a. Low water, 6-5m., 6-20a.

New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 2-30 p.m.

Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 2 p.m.

Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, 5-15 p.m.

The Crucifixion, Cathedral, 6-30 p.m.

Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m.

Fancy Fete on the Oval.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Contracts to be binding should be mutually advantageous."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 6th, Full Moon, 1h. 58-4m. a.m. ; April 13th, Last Quarter, 8h. 0-2m. p.m. ; April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21-3m. a.m. ; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6-2m. p.m. ; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4 4h. p.m. ; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, April 8.—Easter holidays, High Court, Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University 6-15 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-28m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-31m. 6-49a.

Friday, April 9.—Good Friday, General Holiday. P. and O. steamer "Oceana," with the English mails of 26th March, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-55m., 1-36a. Low water, 6-58m., 7-18a.

Saturday, April 10.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Banks closed : Easter holidays. Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6-55m. High water, 1-24m., 2-13a. Low water, 7-26m., 7-48a.

Sunday, April 11.—Easter Day. Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 1-55m., 2-55a. Low water, 7-56m., 8-21a.

Monday, April 12.—Easter holidays. Banks closed. Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 2-32m., 3-49a. Low water, 8-33m., 9-18a.

Tuesday, April 13.—High Court re-opens after Easter holidays. B. V. A., annual prize distribution, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water 3-22m. 4-58a. Low water, 9-30m., 11-3a.

BAND AT THE FANCY FETE.—By kind permission of Col. W. S. Delamain and officers, the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play at the Fete from 6-30 to 8 p.m. and from 9-30 to 11 p.m. to-day.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A tramcar stopped near the J. J. Hospital on Monday last when a man named Joseph Ancias attempted to get down. He reeled and fell down. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital but died on the way. The death is believed to be due to heart failure.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 3,663, the daily average being 118. New admission, 902 ; Parsees, 448 ; Hindoos. 1,329 ; Mahomedans, 941 ; and Christians, 445. 92 children were vaccinated last month.

THE KHOJA SAJUMBHOY MERRALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During last month the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,871. Among them the number of new admissions was 425, classified as stated :—Khoja men 120, women 130, children, 175. The average daily attendance was 60.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,993. Among them the number of new admission was 628, classified as stated:—Bhattias : men 14, women 9, children 10, total 33; Vanias: men 49, women 10, children 24, total 83; Brahmins: men 68, women 13, children 11, total 92; Lohanas: men 27, women 4, children 13, total 44; other castes: men 231, women 69, children 76, total 376. The average daily attendance was 97.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Friday, the 9th instant, being an authorised Post Office holiday, the latest day for posting foreign parcels at Town Sub-Offices in Bombay will be Thursday.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Moyari Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-morrow, 8th instant. Parcel Mail for Japan close at 5-30 p.m, at the new G. P. O. to-day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umzinto" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day (7th instant.) A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow, Thursday.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding, when several minor matters were discussed. At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolution was proposed by Sir B. K. Bhatwadekar, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and carried with acclamation :—"That the Board place on record the high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the City by the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, as Chairman of the Improvement Trust. Mr. Dunn has always brought to bear marked energy and ability in the discharge of his onerous duties and has evinced great tact, judgment and discretion in dealing with important and delicate questions. That the best thanks of the Trustees be accorded to the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn for his services, and for the invariable kindness and courtesy shown to the Members at the meetings of the Board."

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Territorial ...	Blankenberg
Overture ...	William Tell ...	Rossini
Song Cornet Solo ...	Singmeto Sleep ...	Green
Selection ...	Reminiscences of Donizetto ...	Godfrey
Valse ...	Die Hydropaten ...	Gung'l
Selection ...	Havana ...	L. Stuarts
Two-Step ...	Cherries ...	Cremien

HIGH COURT VACATION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman will be the Vacation Judges during the ensuing summer vacation of the High Court, which commences on the 19th April and ends on the 13th June, both days inclusive. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar will be in Bombay from the 19th April to the 16th May ; and Mr. Justice Beaman from the 17th May to the 13th June. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar will sit in the Insolvency Court on the 21st April and 5th May. Urgent Chamber work only will be disposed of by his Lordship on the 6th May after the work of the Insolvency Court is finished. Mr. Justice Beaman will sit in the Insolvency Court on the 19th May and 2nd June. His Lordship will dispose of urgent Chamber work only on the 2nd June after the work of the Insolvency Court is finished. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar will hear short causes on the 4th May ; and Mr. Justice Beaman on the 1st June. On the Appellate Side of the Court, their Lordships will dispose of business during the vacation on the 6th and 20th May and transpose on the 3rd June.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	1	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	15	10	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	12	12	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	5	5	13
E Maragon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	19	17	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	3	3	15
G Mahim and Worli ...	4	2	13
Water Division ...	1	5	16
Harbour ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	0
Total.....	65	55	164
This day last year.....	76	75	167
Do. 1907.....			175

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Death.
10	10

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
April 5th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	38	35	5
B	81	125	39
C	59	97	25
D	31	53	7
E	134	77	12
F	40	4	0
G	54	4	1
Total to date...	437	395	80
Total rats killed.....			832

PROFESSOR PERCIVAL LOWELL, famous for his observations of the planet Mars, is causing some perturbation, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail," by his predictions of a cataclysmic collision between the sun and some dark star. When that collision occurs "there will be a general upheaval of condition on the earth." "The approach of an unwelcome tramp star into our solar system," adds the Professor, "would make itself felt at least fourteen years before the actual collision. During the last five years of that period it would produce a frigidity so intense as to render human life impossible."

EARLIEST NOVELTIES
expressed in the form of

Ash Trays	Letter Cases
Blotters	Money Boxes
Butter Dishes	Pin Cushions
Cigarette Cases	Smokers Sets
Card Cases	Shaving Mirrors
Flower Pots	Teapots
Hat Pin Stands	Trays
Inkstands	Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.
Call to-day
AT
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

KARNAL.

March 27.—Karnal has had "a week." From Monday 8th, to Wednesday, 10th, we had the District Horse and Cattle Show enlivened by Police Sports on Tuesday and the District Sports on Wednesday. Our energetic Deputy Commissioner, Captain Buck, having fixed on a splendid site by kind permission of Sergeant Matthew of the grass farm, the place was cleaned up and got in first rate order by our Extra Assistant Commissioner, Muhammad Fasl Khan. The Band of the 23rd Pioneers, under the able leadership of Mr. Goldstein, discoursed sweet music every afternoon, and Karnal assembled in its thousands. Exhibits were rather late owing to the proximity of the Holi, but on the whole the attendance

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, 758 tons, Captain W A Tindale, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi, having sailed from that port on April 3. She arrived here for cable repairs.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,337 tons, Captain RL Webster, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Hull, with a general cargo and coal.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Sealda, 3,438 tons, Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Goalpara, 1,603 tons Captain F W Johnson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Koweit, etc., via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers—Lieut. Hardinge, Lieut. Rendal, Capt. and Mrs. Milward, Miss Hutson, Sergt. and Mrs. Hames and 2 children, Mrs Dowling, Mr. and two Misses Hughes, Mr. W Bunge and 75 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kt. Errant, 4,778 tons Captain J. Jones, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Moshtari 1,110 tons, Captain T. L. Green, sailed yesterday for Persian Gul, via Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nurane, 2,870 tons, Captain J. Clingan, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy
Patrick Stewart Comdr W A Tindall ...I G T Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 6.

Apalachee.....2426 ..... Standard Oil Co
Alavi .....2324 Hill .....B & P S N Co
Budrie..... 1613Buldion .....H C Joosub
Dunbarmoor . 2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Delta...4780 Snow...Shanghai...14-4 .....P & O S N Co
Jatsaube...2280Finlay .....T M & Co
Glenlyon.....2654Fairley .....W & A Graham & Co
Goalpara.....1609Johnson .....M M & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen ...Bangkok...F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Jerseymoor...2803 .....T M & Co
Kt of the Thistle...4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Madura.....1273 Chappell.....M M & Co
Netherlee..... 2746 Rankine.....T Morrison & Co
Strathgarry ...2840 Stanhope .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb.....B & P S N Co
Sealda.... 3438Brown.....M M & Co
Salsette.....2392 Lewellin ...Aden.....7-4P & O Co
Vadala .....2164Le Feure .....M M & Co
Worsley Hall.....2238 Jenkins .....K Nixon & Co
Wardha.....2552 Honey Wood .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Graham...	3288	...Elliott...	M'bar Coast...	7-4	B Muir & Co
C & R Othello...	3327	Webster ...	Hull	16-4	F Muir & Co
D & E Pearlmoor...	2576	Moffell	Barrow in Furness	10-4	W & A Graham & Co
G Nasori...	912	LeMoire	Zanzibar	10-4	B & P S N Co
H President	2088	Mahlbaueur	Zanzibar	9-4	A Strandes
K Moyori Maru....	2737	...Richards.....	Kobe	8-4	N Y K
M Naderi.....	1109	dray ...Strem.....		8-4	B & P S N Co
N Yola...2245		Hardon ...Philadelphia ...			N F T M & Co
O Umzumbi.....2138		Mitchell	M'borough.....	14-4	W & A G & Co
P Pangturm ...3112		Wittenburg.....	H'burg via K'chi	10-4	W & A G & Co
Q Firoozi...2006		...Watson...	Jeddah..	8-4	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia 4315 Osborne L'pool 16-4 W & A G & Co
2 Sandhurst....2763 Redding...Rangoon 8-4 M & Co
3 Q Rubattino .....2692 Mancini .....Genoa ...15-4 Florio & R S N Co
4 Capri.....2718 Domenico.....Hongkong.....17-4 Florio and R S N Co
13 Persia ..4198 Haughton ...London 10-4...P & O Co
14 Kola.....510 Cole .....Busreh.....8-4 M M & Co
15 Queenmoor... ...2103 Halmrich ...Dunkirk.....8-4 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Saraswati...443 Cassum.....Karachi ...6-4 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Othello s...	Webster	Hull, Feb. 21
6	I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart s.....	Tindall.....	Karachi, April 3
	Sealda s	Brown	Rangoon, Mar. 2
	Goalpara s	Johnson	Koweit, Mar. 23

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Lindenhall s ...	Tullock	Yokohama, &c
	City of London s...	Whish	Liverpool, &c
	Robinfels s.....	Prolist	Calcutta
	Marquis Baequenhem s	Raicich	Trieste, &c
	Moshtari s.....	Green...	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kt. Errant, Jones, for Kobe &c.
„ Nurani, Clingan, for Calcutta.

The steamer Othello for Hull began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 21st instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Saindia, outward bound, passed Suez on 4th and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Homeward P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia, arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on Monday the 5th April.

The steamer Umgani, of the Natal Direct Line, which left Bombay on 10th March, arrived at Weymouth on 5th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th April 1909.

(Differences in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	5	11	25 p. m.	13	18
Teheran ...	6	1	50 p. m.	1	15
Suez	6	14	15 p. m.	0	38

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Maayuen and Tengyueh. (23-1-09).

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to "THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1909.

MILITARY AIRSHIPS AND GUNS.

THE announcement that airships will play a prominent part in the German army manœuvres in August seems to have again fanned England's smouldering fires and, in the Commons on Monday, several questions were asked with regard to Germany's airships. The announcement was also made that special guns for use against balloons will also be supplied. No questions concerning them appear to have been asked. The subject was left to Lord Curzon, who is rapidly developing into a stormy petrel of politics, and the ex-Viceroy declared that Great Britain's backwardness in the matter of airships was a disgrace to the nation. At the same meeting Sir Percy Scott, who seems to be following in the footsteps of Lord Charles Beresford, as an agitator, advocated the two-Power standard in airships as well as in those which plough the waves. Perhaps his audience felt comforted when he assured them they were inventing a gun which would "play old Harry" with airships at an altitude of six thousand feet. According to the previous message, however, the Germans have such a gun already, so we take it, it is ours which is only in process of invention. In case of international differences the results would prove extremely terrible—much too dreadful for contemplation—but we are inclined to think that as yet the potential value of the airship as a weapon of offensive action in warfare has been considerably overrated. Its sphere of action is necessarily limited owing to its inability to operate at any great distance from the shelter of its shed, to which it must speed on the first signs of inclement weather. At present, however, until more reliance can be placed on aeroplanes, the airship may possibly be used with some success for offensive and defensive purposes along the coast line to operate against an enemy's fleet as well as for reconnaissance and observation. But that an invading army could be carried across the sea in airships with any hope of achieving its object, is a subject that need not be seriously considered—though it is one holding much attraction for the imaginative writers of newspaper and magazine articles. It may be argued that if one airship costing £50,000 can carry ten men, then two thousand could transport an army of 20,000 men, not allowing for all the munitions of war, without which it would be impotent to act. The cost of constructing these aerial transports would amount to one hundred million pounds and the target they would present, when moving in company, would be approximately something over one thousand acres in area—a large and costly target.

Granted, however, such ideal conditions as an entire absence of rain or fog, and favourable breezes, if any at all, and it might be possible for airships to cross from the Continent to the British coast, with the object of inflicting damage on the Naval ports and dockyards. A French writer on aviation, M. Farisson, expresses the opinion that twenty dirigible balloons carrying 30,000 kilos, about 3,000 lbs. per ship, of dynamite and travelling at the rate of fifty kilometres, about thirty miles an hour, could make the tour of the British Isles, laying waste the towns and ports en route. On the other hand an English authority basing his calculations on the recorded performances of the Zeppelin as the most effective airship of the time, declares that one of these balloons is not capable of carrying more than one shell of the weight projected from a 12in. gun and that it would hardly be worth the while of any Power to attempt the bombardment of London at a cost of £50,000 a shot, which is the sum expended on the construction of one Zeppellin airship. This would appear to be an excessive estimate for expenditure of ammunition in aerial military operations. It is evident that the airship must collapse or be destroyed after discharging its shot, though no mention is made of it, in support of the statement that such enormous expenditure would be incurred. Loaded to its full lifting capacity, the slightest shower of rain would bring a Zeppelin balloon to earth; even passing through a cloud or heavy mist would, owing to the accumulation of water on the enormous bulk of its envelope, have the same effect. Broadside on, it offers a large target, the horizontal section of its gas-bag being as much as half an acre. Stem on, it becomes a more difficult target to hit, being only a 40ft. circle to aim at. Supposing, therefore, that the airship was 1,000ft. up, a ship's gun could not be trained upon it at a distance of less than about one and a half miles, at which a 40-ft. circle would not offer a particularly easy target; moreover, owing to the allowance to be made for the curve of the trajectory at that angle of elevation a hit would become merely a matter of chance. Assuming that the airship was travelling at the rate of twenty miles an hour, it would quickly pass through the danger zone, and the ship would be in the place of the "under dog" exposed defenceless to the hostile operations of its aerial enemy.

But the airship is not to triumph thus, unmolested. Inventive effort has been stimulated by its very success, to devise means for compassing its destruction and has with this object succeeded in producing a new gun to have command at high angles and capable of being easily and rapidly trained in order to be able to follow the equally rapid movements of its elusive objective. Messrs. Krupp, the celebrated armament manufacturers of Essen, have now produced such a weapon, a description of which illustrated from photographs appears in a recent number of "The World's Work." The gun can be brought to bear in any direction with but little effort by an ingenious contrivance, by which the axles of the carriage-body wheels, instead of being mounted on a solid single axle, are carried on two short axles, the inner extremities of which are hinged to the body of the gun and so arranged that when the gun is in firing position the wheels open out on either side, at such an angle to one another, that on revolving they move on the circumference of a circle of which the spade of the gun in the ground is the centre. The highest angle of elevation at which the gun can be fired is 60°. It is provided with special sighting arrangements of a most ingenious nature, by means of which the gun-layer can follow the flight of a dirigible balloon through all its evolutions. The gun, which is a 6·5 centimetres, throws a shell of 8·8 pounds with a muzzle velocity of 2,000ft. a second. But it is realised that to be treated with any success airships may have to be pursued and that this can only be accomplished by moving the gun at a rapid rate from place to place. For this purpose Messrs. Krupp have invented a gun to be carried on a specially designed motor car platform, It is of heavier calibre than the field gun already described, being a 10·5 centimetres, and throws a shell of 39·6 pounds. The object Messrs. Krupp have in view is not merely to cripple and bring down the leviathans of the air, but to accomplish their entire destruction by the explosion of their gas-bag. This will be effected by projecting "burning shell" or "projectile fumigene," the flight of which can be distinctly followed by the naked eye. Should one of these missiles strike the gas-bag of a balloon it would fire the escaping gas as it pierced it; the result of the explosion following may be imagined. Hitting such a small target in the sky as may be offered by an aeroplane appears a different matter and highly problematical, for it is claimed that the "projectile fumigene" is equally effective when directed against flying machines. The result of the experiments, which have been carried out, leave no doubt that the new gun will be equally destructive to airships and aeroplanes alike and it is certain that neither will hold the invaluable position in military aerial operations that it was imagined they would. It is pointed out that any improvement in either is sure to be accompanied by a relative development in the gun.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Whether it was necessary for Mr. Taft when President-elect of the United States to go with a posse of engineers and other experts on a voyage of inspection to Panama was not at the time apparent to everyone. It seemed to many a theatrical effort. That some action was demanded to satisfy the public in regard to certain adverse criticisms, freely expressed, on the construction of the Canal and the crucial question of a sea-level versus a lock and lake system is certain. Mr. Taft in going to the scene of dispute could at least see for himself, as well as through the eyes of his selected experts, what foundation there was for the urgency of the appeals for a sea-level canal. The result of the recent investigation is to confirm the decision, arrived at after prolonged and exhaustive consideration three years ago, that the lock and lake system was the better and more practical, and to prove that the work up to present has been well done, and that the only modification required was in the precautionary measures included in the plans which were more than the necessities of the work required. Theoretically the board agrees that a sea-level canal is the better, but in the isthmus of Panama not an argument in its favour is to be found. It would cost more, and take longer to build, and would be neither safer nor faster. To take the cost first, the lock canal will cost seventy-two millions sterling, and will be finished by January 1st., 1915; the sea-level canal, following perforce another line, would cost £100,000,000 and need many years more to construct. To get a sea-level canal, 40 feet deep, in some places cuttings would have to be through 300 feet of soil and and rock, others through unmanageable quagmire, where continuous dredging at all times would be imperative. Its greatest width would be 200 feet, its course more winding and hence the speed of vessels would be reduced.

The Gatun dam is declared safe while the board even decides that the height proposed may be reduced by 20 feet, that the designs for all locks and gates and other structures are feasible and safe; so the scare about the great Gatun dam's imperfections may be banished from the brains of sensible men. Late Gatun, when dammed, will give the lock canal a channel of 800 to 1,000 feet for 20 miles—half the canal's length—compensating for the delays to vessels in opening locks. In no place will it be narrower than 300 feet and its depth will vary from 45 to 75 feet. Alarmists talk of earthquakes as a danger to the lock canal. Taking the last century as a precedent there seems little fear of disturbance to works by that visitation, which would, if it came, be just as fatal to the sea-level canal proposed, for that would not be without at least four dams, one of which, 200 feet high, would bund a lake and in case of earthquake would seriously damage a long section. The lock system will utilise the natural water of the isthmus which would constitute a grave difficulty in the construction of a sea-level canal. The difference in level, a trifle of ten feet between the oceans, would introduce a 4 to 5 knot current in a sea-level canal distracting to vessels using it. Seven wise engineers have inspected the Panama works and sat on the committee that endorsed the lock and lake system for the canal, and their verdict should set at rest all uneasy doubts as to whether the plans decided on three years ago and steadily pursued since have been wise or unwise.

ENGLAND'S ALIEN CRIMINALS.

JUDGE Rentoul has done England a good service by drawing attention to the increasing number of alien criminals in the country. He made a speech at the Bishopsgate Institute in February which caused questions to be asked in the Commons, and as a result a white-paper has been published on the subject of the expulsion of aliens. In the correspondence which is contained therein the Home Secretary does not appear to advantage. Judge Rentoul in his speech remarked, "I came from the old Bailey this evening after sitting exactly a week. I had before me the Russian burglar, the Polish thief, the Italian stabber, and the German swindler. In one single week these people have been before me, people of whom this country would be glad to get rid." In a comment on his speech to the Home Secretary, the Judge says, "In passing sentence I recommended the expulsion of the Russian and would have done so in the other cases; but I was reminded that they would probably return to this country second class, so that the order might turn out to be practically useless." Mr. Gladstone professes to be unable to understand this last allusion and tries to lay the blame on the judges who make no recommendations for expulsion. The general public will agree with the judges that the making of recommendations which are ignored or refused is not calculated to add to the prestige of the Bench. The incident in question, however, went further than this, for after Mr. Gladstone had had in his possession for over a week an exact copy of the words used by Judge Rentoul, he accused him of gross inaccuracy, basing his charge on a newspaper report, which was admitted to be inaccurate in some respects, and ignoring the authentic report. Also the Home Secretary saw fit to impute to the Judge party bias although the political aspect had been carefully avoided in the speech. We are glad the correspondence has been published, because it gives, without any possible chance of refutation, Mr. Gladstone's written statement of adhesion to his antipathy to the Alien's Act which he has previously half-heartedly denied. The white-paper will render dealing with the aliens question all the more easy to deal with as it gives definite ground for action.

A NOTABLE RESIGNATION.

THE resignation of Captain Kincaid-Smith of his seat in Parliament bids fair to provide a contest which will be of even more importance than Mid Devon. The cause of Tariff Reform has received convincing support at many bye-elections, but the coming contest will be fought on the most important issue of the day. Exactly how the two candidates will agree to differ it is hard to see. Both Eton men, Captain Kincaid-Smith chose the Army, while Mr. Foster went to Oxford before becoming identified with the Yeomanry and Militia. Both therefore must be looked upon as advocates of national military training and both will now roundly condemn the policy of Mr. Haldane. Both, too, have sat for the Division, for while Captain Kincaid-Smith was returned in 1906 by a majority of one hundred and forty-eight votes; Mr. Foster was returned in 1900 by one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight votes, beating Mr. Bolton King. Undoubtedly the great Liberal wave was responsible for the return of the resigning member, but since he has thrown over one of the cherished ideals of his Party there can be no telling how votes will go. A Labour member may come forward to fight a forlorn chance, but it seems more than likely that the real fight will be on the Budget, via the Army and Navy Estimates, and so resolve itself into a fight on the expenditure of money which is promised from Tariff Reform. Captain Kincaid-Smith should undoubtedly prove a good exponent of the cause which he has at heart. He has seen service in Natal, India and West Africa as well as active service in the South African war, while he comes of a military stock. It is unfortunate that there should be a confused vote, but it entails that if the ex-Liberal is returned it will add emphasis to the opinion of the Government's policy of defence.

MR. H. G. GELL, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with his wife, having last week lost their only child, proceeded home yesterday on leave prior to retirement. It is understood that Mr. S M. Edwardes, I.C.S., who is now at Scotland Yard studying the London Police system, will become Commissioner of Police in Bombay and after reorganising the Department will hand over to Mr. Souter, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, after his return from furlough.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

STEEPLECHASING.

Cross-Country Running.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 19.

It is often the complaint of many sportsmen that steeplechasing is not as popular in England as it might be, but it is seldom anyone comes along with a practical suggestion to improve matters. Lord Suffolk, however, is a sportsman interested in the pastime, who is now trying to bring about a better state of affairs. He believes that if amateur riders can be induced to take a keener interest in the sport, it will be all the better for it and to that end he advocates that their failing shall not be too severely dealt with in the Press. If promoters of meetings under National Hunt Rules made a practice of including at least one event on the programme confined to amateur riders, there is little doubt it would soon lead to more gentlemen supporting the sport. The real reason, however, why steeplechasing is not on such a good footing in England, as in France, is because it is carried on during such unpleasant weather. This the writer has often pointed out and advocated steeplechasing during the summer months. Many people agree that a steeplechase is far more interesting to watch than a flat race, as there is more to see, while the jumping adds to the interest. With the sport carried on during congenial weather and the stakes more on a level with those given in France, we should soon see a big improvement.

Mentioning of French steeplechasing, it looks as though the French horse Lutteur III will start a big favourite for the Grand National Steeplechase. This will be something of a novelty and a victory would certainly encourage our neighbours. Another French horse in Borax finds plenty of support for the Lincolnshire Handicap. We shall probably have quite a number of French horses running in England this year, and, with increased opposition from American animals, the season promises to be of quite an International character. The French jockey G. Stern, by the way, will often be seen on English courses during 1909, as he has been engaged by Mr. W. Raphael to ride for him in the chief events.

Writing about jockeys, Danny Maher forgot to renew his National Hunt licence and so he could not ride Dafila in the Rossmore Welter Fist Race at Hooton Park. This is the animal which carried the popular American jockey to victory when he made his debut over jumps. Dafila failed in the race under notice, which gave G. McCall his first winning mount under National Hunt Rules; Medico, the property of Ms. V. T. Thompson, carrying him to victory.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The record of Wales in International fixtures of late years has been remarkable. Early in the present season it was generally believed that Wales would not be so powerful as usual. Certainly some of the old cracks were no longer able to do duty and yet gallant little Wales, by beating Ireland (18 points to 5) at Swansea on Saturday, finished up the season's International fixtures with a sequence of five wins—Australia and France being beaten in addition to England, Scotland and Ireland. Thus Wales once more wins the International championship, demonstrating what enthusiasm will do.

The Scottish Club Championship is producing a wonderful tussle between Hawick and Watsonians, the teams being neck and neck. The Hawick men gained a notable triumph against Edinburgh University, as, after being ten points down, they managed to pull through by 13 points to 10. One of the 'Varsity tries, by the way, was scored by Brink of South Africa.

Another important Rugby match recently was the final of the Hospitals Cup—always a strenuous game. Guys and University Hospitals furnished the teams for the final, the former taking the trophy. The occasion is always one for medical students to let off steam and some lively scenes were seen at Richmond where the match was played.

ASSOCIATION.

The prospects of England winning the International Association Championship now look very good, as the match against Wales at Nottingham this week ended with England prevailing by two goals to nil. Scottand had even an easier task against the Irish team at Glasgow, winning by 5 goals to 0. England thus retains an unbeaten record while Scotland, Wales and Ireland have all been defeated.

The victory of Derby County over Nottingham Forest (3 goals to 0) in their postponed F. A. Cup tie ensures that the trophy will now find new holders, as none of the semi-finalists—Manchester United Newcastle United, Bristol City nor Derby County—have yet won it. Newcastle ought to win the League Championship and may emulate the performances of Aston Villa and Preston North End in the past by also winning the "Cup" in the same season. The most interesting struggle in connection with the League Championship is the three-cornered fight in Divison II. Bolton gained the lead for 24 hours and then Tottenham held it for six days. Another change came on Saturday, however, as West Bromwich Albion visited Tottenham Hotspur and won a great triumph by 3 goals to 1. While this was going on, Bolton gained 2 goals to 1 victory on visiting Bradford City. This leaves Bolton with 41 points for 31 games, West Bromwich claiming 40 for 29, with Tottenham a point less, also for 29 engagements.

A defeat for Celtic, when at home to Glasgow Rangers, has put a slight check on the former, yet even now the club appears to be well on the road for the Scottish League Championship. Dundee heads the table with 44 points for 30 games, but Celtic, with 34 for 23, are almost as well off.

Before finishing with Association football it may be added that the Royal Navy vs. Army match at Aldershot attracted a splendid crowd, the soldiers winning a good game by 3 goals to 1. A match of a more one-sided nature was that between English and German amateurs at Oxford. The visitors showed plenty of science, but were not fast enough for the Englishmen, who won by 9 goals to 0. It is really wonderful how Association football gains in favour throughout the world and there is no other game which enjoys such a wide International sway.

RACQUETS.

Lieutenant W. W. Astor, who holds a commission in the 1st Life Guards, showed fine from in the Challenge round of the Military Racquets Doubles Championship at Prince's Club. He was partnered by Lord Somers, but the latter does not shine to the same extent. The Life Guards were the holders of the championship, but they could not retain the honour, the title passing on to the 50th Brigade Royal Field Artillery, represented by Colonel C. D. King and Captain H. H. Bond. It was a great struggle, the scorer calling the scores "13 all" in the first three games, though the end came with the Artillery men victorious by four games to nil.

MILITARY SPORTS.

The Military authorities are doing much to encourage sports and pastimes now-a-days and there is little doubt the policy is a good one. The average young soldier would far rather indulge in a cross-country run or a football match than a route march, and yet the end—bodily fitness—is much the same. The latest development is an attempt to bring Territorial athletics into favour. Of course thousands of Territorials go in for various sports and pastimes at the present time, but it is under the auspices of ordinary clubs. It is believed the Citizen Army (Territorials) will be improved by the idea and there is much to be said in favour of it. Unfortunately the Territorial regiments of England do not possess such splendid armouries as the National Guard of the United States; consequently regimental athletic meetings on such a scale as those held in, say, the 7th and 22nd Regiment Armouries of New York are not possible. It is quite likely a Territorial Athletic League will be formed and eventually a Territorial Athletic Championship, on the lines of the Army Championship, may be held. It would certainly create plenty of excitement if we had Regular Army Territorial competitions at athletics, swimming, cycling, boxing, football, hockey, racquets, etc., just as we now do at shooting.

Touching on the question of Military Sports, cross-country running is now in great favour among soldiers and regimental races are quite the order of the day. The All Ireland military championship at the Curragh attracted no fewer than 276 starters and the winner proved to be Pte. O'Neil of the Connaught Rangers, while that regiment (which finished five men in the first twenty) won the team honours easily with the low total of 98 points. This sport is not confined to English and Irish soldiers, our neighbours across the Channel also having taken it up. That it is popular may be judged from the fact that upwards of 300 competitors took part in the recent French Military Cross-Country Championship at Nancy, the winner being Michael Renard.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

The City and Suburban Harriers easily won the National Cross-Country Championship of Ireland at Dublin on Saturday and also supplied the individual winner in T. Donning. The Scottish "National" near Glasgow on the same day enabled a new champion to come to the fore, A. McPhee, Clydesdale, winning nicely from J. W. Templeman, of the Bellahouse Harriers, while T. Jack, the holder, was third. The winner appears to be more than useful and ought to make a good showing in the International race at Derby to-morrow. England will no doubt win the team honours, but not so easily as usual, owing to the absence of all save one of the Southern crocks. So far England has always furnished the first man home, but Ireland has a chance of doing so this time, as J. Murphy, the national champion of England, will be running for Erin. The writer however expects both A. J. Robertson and A. B. Wood (Southern Champion) to beat him and it ought to be a great race among the three for first honours.

PEDESTRIANISM.

As anticipated in these notes, the French team did well in the recent six days' race at New York, while the very unrepresentative English team cut up badly. The winner's total, 732 miles 6 laps, does not appeal to one like the record by an individual. G. Littlewood of Sheffield ran 623 miles 1320 yards in six days at New York in 1888 and yet Orphee and Cibot, relieving each other at option, could only cover a matter of 119 miles further. The best way of comparing the merit of the Frenchman's performance is to recall that C. Powell of England ran 430 miles in a six days' race (12 hours a day) at London in 1885. Thus two men of the ability of Powell and Littlewood, running as a team, would beat Orphee and Cibot by over 100 miles. No doubt many of the old timers who saw the recent race in New York recalled the doings of Powell, Littlewood, Albert, Fitzgerald and other wonderful stayers of the past. The writer considers Littlewood's record performance one of the most wonderful in the annals of pedestrianism. The race was run in Madeson Square gardens, but the track, in the old building, was eight laps to the mile and not ten as nowadays. Littlewood was far from well and looked yellow as he plodded round with a bit of straw in his mouth. To make matters worse, while he was bathing his feet in alcohol, someone, in lighting his pipe, dropped a match into the footpath and Littlewood's feet were badly scorched. He showed his pluck by putting in a few laps, while a doctor was sent for to dress his feet, after which he went after the leaders and finally got ahead about the fourth day. In the end he won easily and could, if necessary, have beat J. Albert's previous record (621 miles) by more than he did.

British sportsmen are looking forward to the International match at 15 miles between A. Aldridge of England and L. Bouchard of France. It will be decided at the Stamford Bridge (London) track on April 5th and given a favourable day we may see something good. Aldridge proved himself a fine stayer when he finished second to Appleby and well beat Shrub in a 15 miles race at Manchester in 1902, and there is no doubt he has improved since then. Speaking of Shrubb, the little ex-carpenter's lad has done so well on the other side of the Attantic that it does not surprise his friends in England to learn that he contemplates settling in Toronto, where it is announced he has acquired a billiard saloon.

BOXING.

Something like a sensation has been caused in boxing circles by the cabled news that on Jack Johnson's arrival at Vancouver he announced that he would not box Sam Langford in London. After his definite promise to do so, sportsmen cannot understand the latest news and think there is some explanation due. Should Johnson go back on his word, he will lose much in popularity and will be by no means such a draw at the English Vaudeville houses. Another matter creating comment in fistic circles is the latest item of news respecting Tommy Burns, which is that he has withdrawn from the play "Fame and Fortune." This rather shows that the talk of the Canadian having acquired a theatre of his own has been premature.

It did not create any undue surprise or disappointment to learn the result of the Jabez White v. Joe Gans contest. Good judges on this side were prepared for the defeat of the Englishman, who was badly advised to fly at such game in the first contest of his American tour, particularly as he was by no means at his best just prior to his departure. It is always policy for a man, arriving in a strange place, to seek easy marks (if possible) and then if he makes good he can always try for higher game when he gets more used to new conditions and change of climate, diet, etc.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SPORTS.

By beating their rivals by six events to four in the Inter-'Varsity sports at Queen's Club this afternoon the Dark Blue athletes raised the total number of wins in the whole series to 22, and thus stand on a level with Cambridge. The track was on the heavy side and there was a stiff wind, yet some capital performances were seen. No fewer than six over-seas athletes did duty for Oxford, while one represented Cambridge. L. C. Hull, a Rhodes Scholar from Michigan, U. S. A., gained a double first, the 100 yards in 10 2-5secs. and the 440 yards in 50 3-5secs. He hurt his knee during this race and showed great pluck in finishing. The half mile produced the race of the day, P. S. Darling (Oxford) beating T. H. Just (Cambridge) by 6 inches in 1 min. 59 secs. Another surprise was the defeat of N. F. Hallowes (Oxford) in the "mile," P. J. Baker, a Freshman, winning after a great spurt in 4 mins. 27 3-5 secs. Hallowes soon retired in the 3 miles, which A. M. Brown (Oxford) won easily in 15 mins. Oxford also won the hurdles, G. R. Anderson doing 16 secs. with the wind. Both jumps went to Cambridge, M. G. D. Murray (an Australian) clearing 22 ft. 1-2 inch in the long, while A. C. B. Bellerby got over 5 ft. 11 3-4 inches in the high. Another winner for Cambridge was Lindsey Watson, the Scotch Rugger International, who threw the hammer 148 ft. 10 in. and well beat Putnam and Herrin, two Rhodes Scholars from America.

IN GENERAL.

Dorando Pietri appears to have clearly shown his superiority over J. J. Hayes, who was lucky to take the Marathon Trophy at the Olympic Games.

B. B. Bedell-Sivright, the Scottish Rugby International, won the heavy-weights at the Scottish Amateur Boxing Championship this week.

The first of the Army and Navy Billiard Championship resulted in Sergt-Major Briggs (R. E.) the holder beating First Class Steward Davis by 1,000 points to 569.

The Royal Military Academy (Woolwich) beat the Royal Military College (Sandhurst) by 505 points to 493 1-2 in the annual gymnastic contest, while Cadet R. W. Braide (Sandhurst) won the medal for individual ability.

In spite of the friction between the athletic authorities of England and the United States over the Olympic Games, there is reason to anticipate another contest between teams representing Harvard and Yale and Oxford and Cambridge—which makes one hopeful for the future.

The final for the Southern Flags between Catford and Lee was one of the best lacrosse matches of the season. It was played on the famous Lords Cricket ground and though Catford led by 5 goals to 1 at one stage, Lee were only beaten 6 to 4 at the finish.

A STORY of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, told by a writer in the "Comœdia," is quoted in the "Telegraph." It seems that it is owing to a mere trifling incident that Mme. Bernhardt did not spend her life behind a confectioner's counter instead of having such a splendid career on the stage. One day, when Montigni at the Gymnase gave her a part which she did not like, she went away in disgust, and made up her mind to open a confectioner's shop. She had taken to this idea so seriously that she actually selected a shop which was to let on the Boulevard des Italiens, and which seemed admirably placed. She inspected the front of the shop, and was quite pleased. If she had not gone further the business might have been concluded. But before leaving she wished to see the room at the back of the shop and the basement. This was enough for her. To spend her life in such dark holes was impossible.

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE.

GERMANY'S AIRSHIPS.

Discredit of Britain's Backwardness.

NEED OF SPECIAL NEW GUNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, several questions were asked with regard to Germany's superiority in airships.

Lord Curzon, presiding at the meeting of the Aerial League, said that Great Britain's backwardness was a discredit to the nation.

Sir Percy Scott urged that a two-Power Standard should be maintained in airships, though they were introducing a gun which would "play Old Harry" with airships at an altitude of six thousand feet.

[Mr. Haldane recently announced in the House of Commons, that the Government had thought right to consider the question of Aerial Navigation very carefully. The public is apparently growing impatient at what it considered the dilatoriness of the authorities, in prosecuting research in the realms of flight, and the abortive attempts of military aeronauts to reach the upper air of Farnborough Common have not escaped ridicule. Mr. Haldane stated that the Naval authorities are considering what is the best pattern of dirigible balloon to order, and that the War Office is also deciding on what pattern to adopt. It is not clear, however, where the balloons are to come from and whether the Army Factory is to provide them. It is of course desirable that these two departments of State should arrange to work together in making their investigations and experiments in the use of airships in maritime and land warfare, but they do not appear to have adopted this course of action. If one has a flying ground in Scotland and the other one some hundred miles or more in another direction, the more rapid progress to be expected from concerted action can hardly be atttained. It is therefore expedient that we should have a combined naval and military school of aviation to experiment and contrive concurrently a combination of the best brains and means at the disposal of both departments. The sum expended by the Army Balloon Factory is absurdly small, when compared with the large sums that are being expended for the same purpose by other nations. In the Army account for 1907-8 just issued, the expenditure on the balloon factory for manufacture and services rendered is shown at £20,445, and the year previous it was only £9,091. We may safely assume that our inventive powers are not inferior to those of other nations. The conclusion to be arrived at is that inventive effort has been retarded by lack of funds, which accounts for the slow progress made in aerial navigation by our military experts at Home. The cost of a Zeppelin is £50,000 and it may be understood that Mr. Haldane is reluctant to add anything approaching this sum to the estimates, in view of the increasing outcry of the Radicals, for the promised reduction in Army expenditure. As regards aeroplanes we have wisely decided to leave their production to private enterprise. Our own engineers cannot match the scope and range enjoyed by the private inventor. But if we can judge by the progress made by Wilbur Wright at Pau, the aeroplane is not at present likely to become an instrument in modern warfare upon which any reliance can be placed. The dirigible balloon is at present the most effective machine, although, while wind and weather remain what they are, it is improbable that it will ever be able to venture very far from the shelter of its shed. Armaments of all kinds are to loom large in the coming election campaign for the spirit of militarism is abroad.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Invitation to Berlin Accepted.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT NAPLES.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at Naples and transhipped to the German liner "Admiral" bound for Mombasa. Cheering crowds and boatloads of serenaders welcomed Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of the Kaiser to visit Berlin on his return from Africa.

ANOTHER LIBERAL SECEDES.

Curious Contest in Warwickshire.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Mr. Kincaid Smith, M. P., has resigned his seat in Parliament. He will stand again as an independent advocate of national military training. The Unionist candidate Mr. Foster will again oppose him.

THE INDIA MUSEUM.

The Proposed Dispersion.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The deputation of the British Empire League to Mr. Runciman, headed by Lord Curzon, to protest against the breaking up of the India Museum, has been deferred until after Easter.

THE NAVAL DISCUSSION.

Great Campaign Arranged.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Conservative Whips' Office announces that a great "Dreadnought" campaign will be instituted throughout the whole country after the recess.

THE AUSTRO-TURKISH PROTOCOL.

Adoption by Turkey.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Turkish Chamber, after a stormy debate lasting ten hours, has adopted the Austro-Turkish Protocol.

THE TROUBLE IN THE GULF.

Telegraphs Cut.

SITUATION CRITICAL AT TABRIZ.

NAVIGATION SUSPENDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Reuter's agency learns from an authoritative source that the situation on the Tigris causes considerable anxiety. The telegraph between Basra and Bagdad has been cut.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

A telegram to the "Times" from Tabriz states that an Irishman and an American, who recently arrived, are drilling volunteers. A great tragedy is approaching. If Tabriz holds out, thousands will die of starvation, while if it falls tens of thousands will be massacred.

The navigation of the Tigris is completely suspended. Four steamers have been compelled to lie up at Amara. Another left Basra with troops to punish the Arabs, but was unable to proceed beyond Kurna.

The authorities are collecting troops for operations against the Arabs.

The recent casualties on the steamers at Amara have been four killed and nineteen wounded.

HOUSING AND TOWN-PLANNING BILL.

Second Reading Adopted.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The second reading of the Housing and Town-planning Bill has been adopted in the House of Commons.

THE HOME BUDGET.

Ministers at Variance.

LONDON, APRIL 6,

Conservative papers report that there were dissensions at the Cabinet meeting yesterday on the subject of the land tax, which will probably result in delaying the Budget.

CYCLONE IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Tidal Wave Sweeps Tecuma.

MANY VESSELS WRECKED.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Reuter wires from Sydney that a cyclone occurred on March 29th in the New Hebrides. A tidal wave swept Tecuma, destroying buildings, crops, and Government offices. Many vessels were wrecked.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

More Difficulties in Redrafting.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

It is stated at Cettinje that the Powers propose to redraft Clause 29 of the Berlin Treaty, in a form involving a slight limitation of the sovereignty of Montenegro, which is disinclined to assent.

THE UNITED PROVINCES CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Successful Working.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 6.

The first Conference of the Co-operative Credit Societies in the United Provinces has just concluded in Lucknow.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the Registrar, expressed his pleasure at the advance made by the Societies, and remarked that some of them had conducted their business so well that they had been able to obtain financing assistance from Joint Stock Banks and all District Banks had made sufficient profits to pay for the management. The difficulty of raising capital, which was felt in the earlier days and is still keenly felt in some other provinces, had been combated successfully and public confidence had been gained.

The meeting was unanimous in advocating the necessity for completely relieving all existing members of Societies from the debts they still owed to money-lenders, and it was considered desirable to make efforts wherever possible to establish friendly relations with the latter.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

To be Held in Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 6.

It is now settled that an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be held in Lahore about the end of the current year. A strong and representative Committee, with Sir P. C. Chatterji as chairman and the Hon'ble Mr. Harkishen Lal as general secretary, has already been formed to make the necessary arrangements. Sir Louis Dane, whose keen solicitude for promoting the industrial development of the province is well known, has promised help and support to the project.

The agricultural branch will be a particularly strong part of the Exhibition and the Government Department of Agriculture has promised to render every possible assistance in the matter. A provisional prospectus will be issued shortly to be followed later on by a detailed scheme, and expert assistance in drawing it up has been secured.

RAIN AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

After six months rain is falling at Darjeeling to-day. It is not heavy, but promises to continue.

ANOTHER RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

Bomb Thrown at a Train

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

Again, there was a bomb thrown at a train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway last night, between Sodepore and Agarpara Stations, which hit a third-class compartment, injuring four natives, two seriously. Details are not yet to hand. Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor, travelled to Barrackpore by a subsequent train.

LATER.

The "Statesman" to-day publishes the following account of last evening's bomb outrage:—

"A bomb was thrown at No. 61 local train, between Agarpara and Sodepore last evening. The train was at once stopped, and on examination it was found that one of the third-class compartments had been struck by a bomb. The carriage was considerably damaged and four native passengers were found bleeding from injuries caused by being struck by splinters of wood from the carriage and of iron from the bomb itself. In the carriage were found bits of old iron and screws with which the bomb had been loaded. Pieces of iron were found, too, on the line. The four injured men were attended by a native doctor at Sodepore and afterwards taken to Barrackpore and removed to hospital as in-patients. Two of them are seriously injured, but the other two are only suffering from flesh wounds."

In connection with yesterday's bomb outrage, the "Empire" says a meeting of the Hon'ble Mr. Collins, Commissioner, Presidency Division; Mr. Daly, Deputy Inspector-General, Bengal; Mr. S. N. Walker, Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway Police; Mr. Warden, District Superintendent of Police; and Mr. Byron, Assistant Traffic Superinteudent, was held at the office of the Railway Police, Bow Bazar, this morning. The consultation, which was strictly private, was called to investigate the fresh tactics of anarchists and to find additional means to further safeguarding passengers and bringing to book offenders.

When the meeting terminated Mr. Daly, accompanied by Mr. Walker, visited Sealdah Station and made a full inspection of the carriage. The post against which the missile exploded bears evidence that the bomb was composed of a stronger explosive than dynamite.

It seems almost certain that last night's bomb was thrown from a passing train.

THE TENALI BOMB OUTRAGE.

Important Discoveries Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

It is reported that the Police have made important discoveries in connection with the Tenali bomb outrage, but particulars are not yet available. The search of a particular house has, it is understood, revealed the existence of a seditious organisation.

THE LATE MR. N. N. GHOSE.

Government's Tribute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has learnt with great regret of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. N. N. Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of the 'Indian Nation' and Principal, Metropolitan Institution. Sir Edward Baker had known Mr. Ghose for more than 12 years in various public capacities, and had always been impressed by his high personal character, clear political insight and his earnestness of purpose. The paper of which he was the editor was uniformly characterised by outspoken sincerity, lofty principles and distinction of style, in a degree that is rarely found in any country in the world. His premature death is a serious loss to the best interests of Indian journalism."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

Nursing Sister Miss Agnes Ellen Mc Governe is permitted to resign the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks is gazetted for five months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkie, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is permitted to retire.

A detachment of the 2nd Gurkhas under Captain Ridgway, which is to do escort duty for the current season at Simla, arrived here yesterday.

Sir Arthur Barrett has taken over the officiating appointment as Adjutant-General of India, vice Major-General Scallon, appointed Secretary to Government of India, Army Department.

QUETTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 6.

General Sir Edmund Barrow, who came to Quetta on his tour of inspection, left Quetta to-day by the Karachi mail for Bombay.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Chief of the Staff, left by the same train for Rawalpindi.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, member of the Viceroy's Council and Secretary for Agriculture and Revenue, who arrived here last Sunday, will leave Quetta early to-morrow by special train for Chaman, after which he will visit Harnai on his way down.

Colonel Kitson, Quarter-Master-General, who is visiting Quetta, will also go to Chaman to-morrow.

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATION.

Bengal Chamber's Recommendations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

On the subject of the registration of trade-marks in India, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce recommend that Government should maintain its previous attitude and should decline to take action with reference to either imported or locally manufactured goods.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Territorial Cyclists and Aeronauts.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The death of Mr. Arnold-Forster, which took place suddenly while he was dressing to go out, removes from the arena of politics one of Mr. Haldane's most pertinacious and ruthless critics. There appeared in the "Standard" on the day of his death, the concluding portion of his letter dealing with Mr. Haldane's schemes of Military reorganisation. The letter, which appeared in two portions, was written with a view to prove the inaccuracy of Mr. Haldane's statements in the House of Commons when introducing the Army Estimates, and to show that the policy inaugurated by the War Minister in 1906 has had to be abandoned for the principles and practice of his predecessor. Far more searching and exhaustive however in its criticisms of the present military policy is Mr. Arnold-Forster's last book "Military Needs and Military Policy," published only two days before his death. It is a work that will be read with equal interest by soldier and civilian alike. It deals with the great military questions of the day, in such a lucid manner as may be clearly understood by all who peruse its pages.

One of the leading London papers, which in its anxiety to supply military news of a startling kind, devotes more space than thought to its announcements, informs us that the question of mounting the whole of the Territorial Infantry on bicycles may within a very brief period come within the sphere of official discussion with a view to its adoption. It is claimed that the mobility thus gained would make up for lack of training and numbers, since they would be able to offer battle on their own ground. Brigades, fully equipped with a week's supply of everything, are to move at the rate of 30 miles a day. The question is further enlarged upon; but what need is there to say more? When they have had to march a dozen or more miles, to where they left their bicycles before returning to camp, the infantry will not be so anxious to be mounted as they appear to be at present. Under the head lines "All Territorials to be Aeronauts," this most enterprising paper will next be telling us that the idea of bicycles has been abandoned with a view to moving the infantry in airships. The Germans were to land with collapsible bicycles to be opened out and mounted as soon as they touched shore; now they are to come across in dirigible balloons. We too shall possess dirigible balloons some day. As Colonel Capper, head of the Military Balloon Department, said the other day, we must have an airship fleet in being. Our sea-soldiers are Marines, so why not our Terriers the Royal Aeronauts? The distinction of "Light Infantry" would hardly be necessary.

Messrs Thornycroft and Co. have carried off the War Office prize of £750 for the best tractor for military transport. The tractor weighs 6 1/2 tons itself and is capable of drawing a load of 8 tons one hundred miles, in not less than 20 hours, without replenishing water or fuel. It is a 40 h. p. oil motor tractor and with the other types submitted was put to most severe and exhaustive trials. In the cross-country and steep gradient test it came out a good first.

Colonel Stone, R.A., recently delivered a lecture at the R.U.S.I. entitled "Defence of Harbours Against Naval Airships." The subject is one that will no doubt command more serious attention than it appears to at present amongst the members of both services. In discussing the possibilities of an aerial attack on our harbours, the lecturer pointed out the probability of attacks being made at night, but that it would be impossible to pick out an airship by searchlights. The field of operations of the attacking airships would therefore have to be illuminated by suitably dispersed beams thrown skywards which might enable the high-angle batteries to get on. It was however generally agreed, at the discussion which ensued, that the only practical means would be to meet airships with airships. One member taking part in the discussion urged the employment of "free balloons" sent down wind, to discharge bombs automatically; presumably something on the principle of the old fireships, to which Nelson more than once had recourse when the enemy's battleships would not come out to fight him. Allowing for the action of the different air currents a bomb would pass through in its flight of 5,000 feet downwards, the conclusion of many was that, while harbours and dockyards might suffer in some degree, battleships at sea would be immune.

This year's manœuvres will be the largest held since 1898, which is not saying much after all. But there will undoubtedly be the largest crowd of sightseers that has ever attended manœuvres in this country. The success of the operations may very possibly be marred by their presence in thousands on the battlefields; at least, one cannot imagine that military operations can be rendered very realistic under such conditions. Militarism is rampant at present, at which the Labourites are much alarmed. One of them is reported to have said, at a Labour congress, that we had no need of soldiers to defend the country "because at the first sign of invasion millions of bayonets would flash in the sun." Labourites flashing bayonets in the sun and village rifle clubs lining the hedgerows is the idea of too many Britons of what would be required to safeguard the country from invasion. It was unfortunate that one of our most distinguished generals, no other than Sir Evelyn Wood, should, when addressing the members of one of these rifle clubs, have led them to imagine that they might take an active and effective part in the defence of their homes by lining the hedgerows. Anyhow all those into whose hands may come the new story "While Britain Slept" will realise the awful consequences of defending their country in the garb of the civilian. This story, had it been dramatised, would undoubtedly have made even a greater hit than "An Englishman's Home," which is still drawing big houses at Wyndham's and has an assured success in the provinces before it. The object of the story is to convey to the minds of the masses a vivid picture of what would really happen in the event of an invasion. One of the incidents portrayed is the execution of a cottager outside his home in the village street. The invaders (Germans of course,) have captured him in the act of "lining hedgerows" in his ordinary works-a-day garments, and so he is led out to die—a fearful warning to rifle clubs. He stands bound, in the village street, proud, erect, defiant; as the rifles of the firing party are aimed at him his little daughter runs towards him with arms outstretched, while his wife, with a small baby in her arms pleads on her knees, at the feet of the officer, for her husband's life; she pleads in vain of course. There is lots more of the same thrilling description to "stir Great Britain to its depths," which is the object in view.

An officer of the German Army, at present on a visit to England, has written at considerable length to a London paper with a view to pointing out that in the event of an invasion of this country the invader's agents ashore," taking desperate risks for their country's sake" would not fail to turn their attentions to the roads, after they had carried out necessary demolitions of railway bridges and telegraph wires. The explosion of a few dynamite cartridges, he points out, would render the roads impassable for motor cars. Quite so, this is quite conceivable, but what the Briton at home does not realise is that this might really happen. There has been much written of late about "agents ashore," and, somewhat curiously, not in this country so much as in the country to which the candid writer of this letter belongs. We have had many warnings now of what we may expect; and no doubt we shall profit by them. Just now however there is a strong feeling in the country against aliens and when it is so frequently impressed upon us what is expected of the "agent ashore," the important part he will have to play and the numbers there are of them in our midst to play it, it tends to increase the unpopularity of some aliens in particular. The German bands have disappeared from our streets, but they were few in numbers, while the German waiter is present in thousands. We have got on quite nicely without the former which is more than we should in the absence of the latter.

The automobilisation of a thousand guardsmen, otherwise the "Army Motor Run," came off on Wednesday in most delightful spring weather—at least from Farnborough onwards the weather was such. A full account of the run through "fifty miles of cheering crowds" will be read with much amusement on the arrival of the mail in India. It was a very pleasant way to spend an idle day and a fine one. On Tuesday it mowed and on Thursday the rain pelted down all day. Mr. Haldane found time to turn up and head the procession from Chelsea Barracks to the bridge. The foreign Military Attaches mustered in force, the German officers evincing much interest in the experiment. It is claimed that the run is a test of the ability of the Automobile Association to organise a motor service for the movement of troops by road. All the arrangements of the Association were most perfect, but then it had over a month in which to make them. As a matter of fact there is little to be learnt from the London to Hastings run, except such as may be from an exhibition of careful and perhaps skilful driving in a procession of three hundred cars. But with that reckless disregard to facts, with which we have to put up with now in all accounts of Military enterprises of this nature, it is claimed that an average pace of 20 miles an hour was maintained from Bromley to Hastings, a distance of 50 miles' whereas the time taken to cover the distance between these two places was exactly three hours. The next excitement will be a dash to the coast by Territorial cyclists. It is not contemplated to hold any aerial manœuvres this year. But Lord Montague has given out that he may very soon be going down to the House of Lords in his aeroplane.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

Budget Debate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

There was little of interest in the Budget debate of the Bengal Council yesterday, owing to the deficiency in revenue and it being the last debate under the old rules. Speeches were remarkable for their brevity.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in concluding the debate, referred to the creation of the Executive Council, and closed his remarks as follows:—"All shades and sections of the community have joined in the prayer for the formation of an Executive Council in Bengal. In respect of the non-official European public, one might have been prepared for more hesitation. Yet what do we find? There are five principal English papers published in Calcutta—the 'Englishman,' the 'Statesman,' the 'Indian Daily News,' the 'Empire,' and the 'Capital'—and out of these no less than four have voted decisively in favour of a Council. The 'Englishman' alone holds out.

"I think it not an unfair inference, that fully four-fifths of the informed European non-official opinion in the capital province is prepared to support the view which has commended itself to the Secretary of State and the Government of India. For myself, I merely say that, if the measure should eventually become law, I shall lose no time in submitting proposals for the early formation of an Executive Council in Bengal, and I shall trust that this may be brought into being in time to share the labours which the new Reforms will undoubtedly impose upon us."

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The prevailing deficit made itself felt in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Council.

In discussing the Budget, the Hon'ble Mr. Skinner, representing the Assam planters, congratulated Mr. Kershaw, Financial Member, on making provisions for almost all departments even under such straitened circumstances. The hon'ble member regretted the absence of provision for railways.

With regard to the views of members about the deficit, Mr. Kershaw said efficiency in administration was largely a matter of money. According to him the limit of expenditure has not been reached even this year. He hoped after the conclusion of the settlement this year that the India Government would treat the Assam Province with all possible liberality.

After speeches from other officials and members, the Council adjourned sine die.

His Honour leaves for Shillong to-morrow morning.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council in the afternoon, Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, the Rajah of Kurruppam, the Rajah of Kollingode and Mr. Kesava Pillai continued the Budget debate, which had not concluded at 6 p.m. when the Council adjourned.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn, President, Madras Chamber of Commerce, in the course of the Budget debate to-day, said with reference to the measures that have been lately introduced for the suppression of seditious writing and speaking, he should like to assure His Excellency of the unqualified approval in which they are held by the commercial trading community of Madras, both Indian and European. Anarchy can only be suppressed by unceasing executive efficiency and rigorous enforcement of law. Continuing he said:—"I had hoped my Indian colleagues in this Council would have expressed in no uncertain or equivocal terms their condemnation of the tactics pursued by their extremist brethren and their approval of the measures adopted to restore law and order." The hon'ble member did not approve of the steps taken to restrict the consumption of liquor by successive enhancements of duty. He regretted the omission during the current year of the provision in the Budget for a grant to the Lady Ampthill Nursing Institute, which provides nurses both for Indians and Europeans and that the small annual grant of Rs. 500 is no longer accorded. In conclusion he expressed the thanks of the commercial community to His Excellency for the lively practical interest taken in the industrial development of the Presidency.

The ancient city of Lincoln is much perturbed just now over a chair, which is to cost £10 and to be presented to the President of the Wesleyan Conference when it visits the city next July. The proposition, especially as it has precedent, sounds innocent enough in itself. But the spice is in the fact that the city fathers have agreed to pay for it out of the rates. The cathedral city is incensed at the action of the Radical Corporation, and Conservatives and Churchmen point out the fact that among the very councillors who voted for the chair are men who joined the passive resistance movement in a conscientious objection to their rates being spent in a sectarian channel.

An African traveller, who has arrived in New York, has been enlightening the public in the course of a lecture on "Darkest Africa," on the sad effect of clothes on the African negress. Clothes, he declares, make the savage woman shy. When her raiment consists of little

Beyond a shell, a bangle rare,
A feather here, a feather there,

she is unconscious of her charms; but when introduced into a blouse and skirt she becomes vain and conceited, with a tendency to flirt. Clothes, continued the lecturer, had been responsible for all the troubles African kings had had of late with their wives.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

New Medical Qualification.

A meeting of the Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar the Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor said:—

Before we touch the business of the evening, gentlemen, it is my mournful duty to refer to the sad bereavement which is suffered by His Excellency the Chancellor. The death of Miss Clarke following so soon the death of Her Excellency Lady Clark is a great affliction for His Excellency and a great misfortune for this Presidency. There has been general mourning throughout the Presidency amongst all classes of people and the community and in that mourning this University sincerely and heartily joins.

THE NEW FELLOWS.

On the motion of Principal A. L. Covernton the following new Fellows were assigned to the various Faculties:

Mr. Damodar Ganesh Padhye, (Arts); Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, (Arts and Law); Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, (Medicine); Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, (Arts); The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, (Law).

The Senate next considered the desirability of so modifying Regulation 3 as to permit of a Fellow who has ceased to hold office, and is renominated or re-elected, continuing a Member of the Faculty or Faculties to which he originally belonged until he is assigned to one or more by the Senate.

On the motion of Principal R. P. Paranjpye, it was resolved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the following sentence be added at the end of Regulation 3: "When an Ordinary Fellow who has ceased to hold office either under section 4 (2) or section 15 [(m) and (n)] of the Indian Universities Act, is re-nominated or re-elected, he shall, till the Senate allots him to a Faculty, be deemed to belong to the Faculty or Faculties to which he originally belonged.

NEW MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The Senate next considered a letter from the Government proposing a scheme, saying that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has carefully considered the report of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the question of the new qualification to be conferred by some authority outside the University in place of the L. M. and S. degree, and has arrived at the conclusion that the whole question of medical education in this Presidency calls for examination with a view to its being put on a satisfactory basis.

The Vice-Chancellor called upon Major Street to move the following proposition which stood in his name:—"That the Report of the Faculty of Medicine, which the Syndicate approve, be accepted; and that the Vice-Chancellor be empowered to prepare, in consultation with the Syndics in Medicine, and send to Government a reply stating the reasons of the desision of the Senate."

The letter was referred by the Syndicate in the first instance to the Faculty of Medicine for report. The Faculty resolved unanimously as follows:—"That the Syndicate be informed that the Faculty regrets that the scheme submitted to it does not commend itself to its approval as the proposals contained therein are in the opinion of the Faculty of a retrograde character."

Major Street in moving the proposition, of which he had given previous notice, said:—Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the Bombay University, I have the honour to move the proposition standing in my name, as I was deputed by the Vice-Chancellor to do so although only the Junior Syndic in Medicine. I must anticipate Mr. Natarajan's amendment by briefly giving the reasons for not accepting the proposals of Government. Those reasons may be divided into those that would apply to any alteration, and those that apply specially to the present suggestion:—1st. For close on twenty years the Professors of the G. M. C. and the members of the Medical Faculty have been trying to improve the curriculum and the training for the Medical Qualification and to alter its designation. In 1906, they succeeded in both. A mass of great experience, consisting of graduates of Cambridge, London, Durham, Edinburgh, Dublin and Bombay Universities. Members and Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, men engaged in the practical work of their profession, in every branch of that profession, from the Professor of pure science to the Demonstrator of practical science, from the consultant who earns his fees by the efficiency of his prescription to the authority who believes in the efficiency of pure food, water and air, from the operator on dead bodies to the operator on living ones, from the Surgeon General to the general practitioner, helped in passing the present regulations for the M. B. B. S. degree and on all essential points there was practical unanimity. To complete the work the approval of Government was wanted and this was obtained when Government in their Resolution 1618 of 30-8-06 sanctioned the changes and additions to the Medical regulations of the University. This satisfactory result was only obtained after much trouble. There were numerous Committee meetings, even more private discussions, and I do not think that more care, more attention to detail, and more intimate knowledge with every thing bearing on the subject have ever been placed at the service of the University. And where is the golden harvest that we all looked forward to? You all know that the ripe fruit was not expected until after a five years' course and many of you know the saying; first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear and so far only the first examination has been held and if you accept this scheme of Government you will do away with all our work and trouble and the brilliant results we expected from them. Why change when not one specific fault in the original has been advanced and when the new proposals bear no hall mark of recognised merit nor the sign manual of undisputed authority? 2nd. The special objections to this scheme. (a). It is a distinct breach of the understanding with Government that their diploma should be the equivalent of L.M.S. of which the 'sine qua non' was that the Matriculation should be the entrance examination and not the Previous. (b). It takes from the University the power of supervising the education and conducting the examinations of the students during the greater part of their medical career. (c). It adds another year to the students' course of studies to obtain the M. B. making in all "seven" from the time they pass their Matriculation, (d). It violates the two fundamental propositions laid down by Government in their letter to the Senate on general education, viz. fewer examinations and fewer subjects. (e). It makes the final examination for the inferior qualification harder than for the superior, viz. 50 per cent in all subjects instead of 50 per cent in the major and 33 per cent in the minor as in the M. B. B. S. (f.) It is a scheme without precedent from any British University. (g.) And as a guide to those who know nothing about medical education the scheme was rejected unanimously by both the Medical Faculty and the Syndicate of this University.

To anticipate Dr. Viegas' amendment may I state that Government have accepted the duty of providing an equivalent to the present L.M.S., in their Resolution 1618 of 30th August 1906, but may I draw the attention of the Senate to the number of students going in for that degree—

In 1905	... ...	143
In 1906	... ...	138
In 1907	... ...	78 (M. B. instituted.)
In 1908	... ...	45
In 1909	... ...	33

These figures go far to prove that the students and their parents appreciate the labours of the Senate in passing the present regulations, and think the extra year spent in taking the Previous examination is well spent if it obtain M. B. B. S. Bombay. With regard to the first paragraph of the Government letter, that the whole question of Medical education needs to be put on a satisfactory basis, I need not enter here, as the results of the Committee of enquiry held four or five years since have not been published and so are outside our discussion. With regard to para 2, Government do through the University control the general competence of qualified medical men and that competence ranks high, equal to the competence of the colleges of London and England and above that of the Colleges and Faculties of Edinburgh and Glasgow. This is proved by the ease with which our students obtain these qualifications after a short residence in the United Kingdom; men who have been plucked here for their 2nd or final and have a course of uninterrupted success there. I remember when I first joined the college that there was a discussion going on as to the poorness of the teaching in Bombay, based on the fact that two men who had failed for their final here had obtained qualifications in Scotland after six months' residence there, and this was continued the year after when a somewhat similar thing happened. Now if you talk with our graduates about poor Smith, Jones or Robinson who has just come out with perhaps eight or twelve letters after his name and a paragraph in the Bombay dailies stating them all and hinting what an excellent man he is, Ramchandra or Gokale or Mehta smile and say: 'Oh yes, I remember him, he was ploughed the year I got through'. This has happened many times in my own experience.

Finally with regard to the unhappy word "retrograde," which drew from the "Times of India" so may adjectives contemptuous, flippant, summary, etc, and yet "which means nothing." This was a communication to the Syndicate only, and not to Government. The wording of that communication was to be left to our silver tongued Vice-Chancellor after he has obtained the sanction and authority of the governing body of the University, which I hope you will now formally note as I propose the resolution.

Dr. Meyer seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. Natrajan moved the following amendment: "That the letter No. 3022, dated 15th December 1908, from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, be referred to the Faculty of Medicine with the request that the Faculty will formulate its opinions specifically on each of the distinctive proposals contained therein, namely, (1) the institution of the Government diploma of L. G. M. C., (2) making the possession of that diploma compulsory for the attainment of the Medical degrees conferred by the University, (3) the suggested special courses of Honours for the M.B. and the B. Ch. degrees and (4) the institution of the additional degrees of D.P. H. and the syllabus suggested for it. And (5) that the Faculty be requested to submit its report to the Senate not later than the 15th of July next." In moving the amendment he said that he accepted the lucid statements and logical reasons given by Dr. Street, but he contended that there would be no record of the reasons for giving such a reply to Government if they passed the resolution. He also considered it was a dangerous policy that they were pursuing. A time might come when they might have to go to Government seeking for exactly what they were that evening rejecting. Their sense of responsibility should deter them from passing such a resolution. The Senate ought to give some reasons for rejecting the Government proposals.

Mr. N. G. Velinkar seconded the amendment.

Dr. T. B. Nariman pointed out that the proposal submitted by Government was disapproved of by every member of the expert committee which considered them and he did not know who were the advisers that recommended such a scheme.

Dr. Powell said that he should like to draw the attention of the Senate to three points which were not mentioned by Major Street. The Government proposed that after the highest or the second highest medical examination was passed by a student, the University should have nothing to do with him but Government or some outside body would control his career. This left the quack and hakims free. The second point was that after many years the general Medical Council of England were now recognizing the degrees of the Bombay University. The rules of registering medical practitioners required the medical man to produce a diploma for having passed an examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. But if they understood the Government letter properly their M.B.'s would only have to pass an examination in Bacteriology, Pathology, Tropical Medicine and State medicine. So he did not possess the required diploma in medicine, surgery and midwifery. If any had a passed special examination it was impossible to find an expert in all the three subjects.

Mr. Haig was for the amendment. They wanted the reasons from the Senate, not from the Faculty or the Syndicate, and it was but fair that the Senate should know the reasons.

Mr. Padhye suggested that the question of medical education and qualification should have some rest.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson observed that Government did not want the University to accept the whole scheme 'in toto.' They only desired that it might be discussed and considered and might be accepted or rejected in part after due deliberation.

On the motion of Mr. J. J. Mody the matter was referred to the Syndicate and the discussion was abruptly brought to a conclusion.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Board held yesterday the Chairman, Sir Walter Hughes, submitted the following Note on the Revenue Receipts for 1908-09:—

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimates for year 1908-09.	Actuals in 1908-09.	Actuals in 1907-08.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Account.			
Bunder Properties including Land	26,00,400	26,21,798	27,23,163
Prince's and Victoria Docks	31,83,000	32,47,992	33,49,199
Merewether Dry Dock	1,61,000	1,84,283	1,73,529
Interest and Miscellaneous	4,88,900	4,63,813	4,03,710
Total Genl. Account.	63,83,800	64,57,892	66,49,641
Port Department ...	2,11,000	2,20,715	2,25,619
Pilotage Receipts ...	2,20,800	2,14,416	2,25,777
Grand Total Rs.	68,15,700	68,93,023	71,01,037

The actual receipts for 1908-09 slightly exceed the Budget Estimates which, as explained at the time, were framed on cautious grounds owing to the indifferent monsoon of 1907 and the failure of the later rains in wide areas in Central and Northern India.

As compared with 1907-08 the actuals for 1908-09 are less by Rs. 2,08,000.

The decrease in Bunder Revenue is explained by the transfer of the Unclaimed Warehouse to the Docks in May 1908.

At the Docks there was a considerable falling off in the Imports of Machinery and Piece Goods and in the export of seeds and cotton.

The "Gross" Surplus receipts are estimated at about Rs. 8,80,000, and, after allowing for the rebate to the Trade estimated at about Rs. 7,20,000, it is anticipated there will be a "net" surplus of about Rs. 1,60,000 available for transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund. The figures are not yet final but it is not anticipated that there will be any material change.

THE SIMLA A. D. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club have started a new method of selling boxes in the local theatre this year. They advertise for tenders for the boxes not already disposed of to be opened on the 26th instant.

CHOLERA AT NASIK.

It is notified by the Nasik Collector that cholera is again epidemic in the city. He recommends that fresh notices be issued discouding pilgrims from visiting Nasik.

Sir Erle Richards and Sir T. R. Wynne have arrived at Simla.

The Kalimati-Gurmasini Railway, to serve the Tata Iron and Steel Works near Sini, is to be completed in two years.

A Press Note issued yesterday, says that the Political Resident, Aden, reports that the Aden Settlement is now entirely free from South African horse sickness.

Nalinakshu Basu Bahadur, Government Pleader, Burdwan, was elected on Monday by the Burdwan Municipalities for the Bengal Legislative Council.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. B. S. F. Shere, lately Professor, Staff College, Quetta, has arrived at Simla, where he is to officiate as Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Army Headquarters, vice Colonel Headlam, who acts in command of the Presidency Division, vice General Cowans on six months' leave.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 4.

THE Courts of the Hon'ble the Resident and the First Assistant Resident will be closed from the 15th April to the 14th June for the hot weather vacation. No appeals or applications on the Civil Side will be received until the Courts re-open. In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 D. of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as applied to the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurungabad, the First Assistant Resident has now been empowered to perform the functions of the Court under the aforesaid Act.

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Mr. Walker's Pension Rules have prescribed the age-limit for retirement at 55 years, which may be extended to 60 years by the Minister and to any longer period by the graciousness of the Nizam. It happens that a Surgeon in charge of a district, drawing Rs. 300 monthly, has fallen under the hammer of the Deputy Medical Director three years before attaining the prescribed age-limit. The Surgeon has been directed to give up his seals of office without the matter of his pension being settled, or any tangible reason being assigned. He naturally protested against such unusual treatment, and accordingly memorialized the Government, saying that he was physically fit and that he was was willing to complete the age-limit. This statement was supported by a certificate from the British Civil Surgeon of Secunderabad, but he was told that a certificate from a single medical officer would not do and that he must get one from a Medical Board. The man subsequently went before a Board of three British doctors, who unanimously pronounced him mentally and physically fit to serve the Government for some years more. The matter is now pending disposal. It is possible, however, that another objection will be raised, demanding that the medical pronouncement must be made by a Board composed of medical officers belonging to the Nizam's Government and not outside. Let us see. The present case reminds me of one that culminated not long ago in the compulsory pensioning of an Army Surgeon, who is even now on the right side of fifty years.

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Mr. R. Galloway, the retired Superintendent of the Secunderabad District Police, has succeeded in finding a place in H. H. Nizam's Service as Assistant to the Inspector-General of District Police. The new Pension Rules are enforced in the Nizam's Service with a severity, that is noteworthy, if not admirable; and if the sons of the soil are made to retire with the ceremony of official ethics when they reach the age-limit, is it fair or is it edifying that superannuates of another Government or State should be brought in to fill responsible offices? Will not such a fact create heartburning and discontent? Will it not, besides, bring contempt and ridicule on the so-called New Pension Rules, on the the framers of them, and on the Government? Are those rules introduced only to operate against its own subjects and to favour aliens? Is a spirit of nepotism to be tolerated at the cost of irregularities? Mr. Walker might well be asked if the employment of superannuates because they are "pals" of wire-pullers is to be a feature of the future, while the sons of the soil are to be made to suffer at the shrine of the 55-year rule!

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Ten years ago, the number of lunatics in the Asylum attached to the Chinchilguda Central Jail was about 75, but now it is nearly 200 in the male department. Most of these inmates are said to have been victims to drunkenness. In spite of the fact that this is a Mahomedan State, where the drinking of spirits should be considered as pollution and a crime, yet the number of stills for the manufacture of liquor is simply prodigious. Nor are the people abstainers and temperates. Just the other way!

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Rain has fallen chiefly in Assam and the South of the Peninsula, but thunderstorms occurred in most parts of the country. The chief amounts of rain are Salem, three inches, and Dhubri, one and-a-half. The weather is slightly disturbed in the Central parts of the country. Thunderstorms are probable there to-day.

Temperature is considerably in excess in the extreme North, but elsewhere temperature is now normal or nearly normal.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are possible in most parts of the country, but especially in Central and North-east India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become moderately clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab, but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Sirsa but either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual at most stations, the excess at night at Multan amounting to 10 degrees.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi but normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—No telegrams have been received from Upper Sind. Elsewhere skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average and temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature has risen and is now normal except in the extreme western districts where it is in excess at night.

The Konkan.—Skies remain generally lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature have become normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad, but generally clear in the Bombay Deccan. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have occurred in Rajputana but the rainfall associated with it has been insignificant. A few showers have occurred in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Cloud has increased in Rajputana and moderate cloud has also appeared in the north and south-west Punjab but in the Peninsula skies are clearing.

A few thunderstorms or duststorms may again occur in Rajputana.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE Foreign Office staff of the King's Home Service messengers has just lost one of its members, to whose nickname, "Sir Joseph," a story belongs. It occurred, says the "Bristol Echo," when Mr. Chamberlain was at the Colonial Office. One night, or rather very early in the morning, the messenger was sent to Prince's-gardens with an important "Cabinet circulation." Mr. Chamberlain was working late, and had sent all his servants to bed, and the messenger had to wait a long time before getting an answer to his knock. At last he gave a thundering rat-tat, and presently had the satisfaction of seeing some one, whom he supposed to be the butler, appear in answer to his call, wearing a plain smoking jacket, and smoking a clay pipe. "Oh," said the messenger, "you have come at last, have you? There's no hurry. It's only a message from the Prime Minister!" The "butler" smiled serenely, and the messenger, then recognising his man, stammered out, "I beg your pardon, Sir Joseph, I have a despatch-box for you."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE ITOLA RAILWAY COLLISION.

Damages for Injuries Received.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

MO HBAT BAJAB VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR the Plaintiff.—Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula and Mr. Anklesaria, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel.

For the Defendants.—The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

The plaintiff, lately in the employ of the Baroda Tramway Company, sued the defendant Company for Rs. 3,000 for compensation for injuries received by him.

The plaintiff's case was that on the 24th June 1908, he was a passenger on the defendants' railway from Bombay to Baroda. He was not, however, carried safely and securely from Bombay to Baroda, for the defendants so negligently and unskilfully conducted themselves in carrying the plaintiff upon the journey, and in managing the railway and the carriage and train, in which he was then travelling, that the carriage and train came into violent collision with certain goods waggons at or near the Itola Railway Station on the morning of the 25th June. By reason of the collision plaintiff was much injured. He received wounds and severe cuts on the head and other parts of the body; his whole nervous system sustained a severe shock; and his vision had become defective. He had, in consequence suffered, and was still suffering great pain and discomfort, and had been put to expense for medical treatment and extra food and nourishment. He had been incapacitated from pursuing his occupation as a driver, and had therefore suffered loss of income. He had asked the Railway Company to pay to him reasonable compensation, but they had failed to do so.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants said that, on the 30th November last, they paid the plaintiff Rs. 309, which he accepted in full satisfaction of his claim, including costs. They submitted that the suit should, therefore, be dismissed with costs. Defendants had filed a written statement, because the same had been insisted upon by the plaintiff's attorneys. Without prejudice to the defence above raised, they admitted that the plaintiff was injured in the railway accident at Itola, but said that the injuries he received were not so serious as alleged, and the damages claimed were excessive. Defendants did not admit the truth of the allegations as to the injuries, and put the plaintiff to a strict proof thereof.

Counsel for the Company applied to try the issue of payment as a preliminary issue.

The plaintiff's allegation was that the signatures on the receipt and certain other documents, having been obtained under coercion and extortion, the alleged settlement should be held void.

His lordship decided that the burden of proving the receipt of the payment, and of the signing and the witnessing of the receipt, lay on the Company, who should discharge it.

Mr. Lang for the Company then read the correspondence bearing on the circumstances of the receipt, which was a type-written form sent out from the Bombay head-office of the Railway. The receipt was signed by the plaintiff, and witnessed by Mr. Karumali Jusab, Managing Director of the Baroda Tramway Company at Baroda, in whose employ the plaintiff happened to be. On the advice of their Chief Medical Officer, the Railway was at first unwilling to pay more than Rs. 150, but when they found that a settlement had been already arrived at by the officials at Baroda, they sanctioned the payment of Rs. 300. Subsequently, letters were received from Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Solicitor, in his capacity of attorney for the plaintiff, repudiating the transaction, and stating that the signatures were obtained by threats and intimidation on blank pieces of paper, about which action would be taken. One of Mr. Surajmal's clerks, who stated he was the contributed-attorney of the plaintiff, filed an affidavit stating that his master had got a lien on the Rs. 300 for costs, and if the sum was paid out to the plaintiff, it would be difficult for his master to recover his costs. Mr. Justice Russell made an order in Chambers stopping the payment of the Rs. 300, but before that, the amount had been paid.

Mr. Karumali was examined and the further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday next.

APPELLATE SIDE.

REFERENCE UNDER THE STAMP ACT.

Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton.

THE HITWARDHAK COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED VS. SORABJI DINSHAH KARAKA.

THIS was a reference made to the High Court under Section 57 of the Indian Stamp Act. The circumstances of the reference were that an instrument meant to be a partnership deed, was drawn up on the 29th June, 1907, between the Directors of the Ahmedabad Fine Spining and Weaving Company, Limited, and the firm of Sorabji Dinshah Karaka and Company. The latter firm entered into an agreement with the Hitwardhak Cotton Mills Company, Limited, on the 6th April, 1904, by which the firm was appointed Agents of the Company on certain conditions. In pursuance of this agreement, the firm advanced money aggregating Rs. 4,08,085-4-2 to the Company, repayment of the sum being made a first charge on the property of the Company. The greater part of this money was borrowed from the Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company by Mr. Sorabji D. Karaka, who was also the managing agent thereof. By an instrument, the firm transferred to the Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company its interests in the first charge over the property of the Hitwardhak Cotton Mills Company, which had been acquired under the agreement of April, 1904. The firm further bound itself to pay the Ahmedabad Company one-half of the commission from the Hitwardhak Company to which it was entitled under the above agreement. In consideration of this transfer of interest, the Ahmedabad Company undertook to confirm the loan already advanced by the firm to that Company, and to advance a further loan up to Rs. 4,50,000 if required by Mr. Sorabji Dinshah Karaka for additions to or improvements in the machinery or plant and buildings, etc., and to advance such money as working capital, as might be required by Mr. Sorabji in the working of the mill. The instrument, embodying these conditions which purported to be a deed of partnership, bore a stamp of Rs. 15. The Sub-Registrar of Ahmedabad, before whom the document was produced for registration, held that the transfer of interest secured by the firm by way of first charge over Hitwardhak Mill and half commission, came under Article 62 of the first Schedule of the Stamp Act of 1899, and required a stamp of Rs. 5. As regards the advance of up to Rs. 4,50,000, he considered that it fell under the definition of a bond and that the duty leviable was that chargeable as on a bond under Clause 15 of the Schedule. Being, however, in doubt as to the correctness of this opinion, he referred the question to the Collector for decision. The Collector then consulted the Government Pleader as to the amount of duty leviable and the latter has advised that the document should be taken to be both a transfer under Article 62 of the Schedule and an agreement. According to his opinion the stamp duty leviable would be Rs. 6-8-0 in all. The Inspector-General of Registration, while referring to the decision of the Full Bench of the Madras High Court, in 15 I. L. R., agreed with the Collector except with regard to that part of the instrument which contained an agreement to advance money for working capital. He was of opinion that since the amount was not ascertainable when the deed was drawn up, the duty should be 8 annas only.

This reference was made by Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner, Northern Division. Their Lordships, while disposing of the reference, observed that an agreement to lend money did not create an obligation to pay money. An agreement to lend money to a partnership was not capable of specific performance and it created no debt, though the breach of it might give rise to a claim for damages.

Their Lordships held that the document was only liable to duty as a transfer of mortgage and as an agreement, i.e., to Rs. 5-8 in all.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

"THE TOPSY TURVY HOUSE."

Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge.

MCALPIN, HUGGETT AND ANOTHER VS. CHARLES HARDINGE ALIAS J. B. SCOTT.

For the Plaintiffs—Mr. D. J. Surti.

For the Defendant.—Mr. Jones, of Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co.

In this case plaintiffs sued the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 2,000, being the balance of the price of a mechanical show exhibited at the recent Medical Congress Exhibition. The allegation of the plaintiffs was that they were exhibiting a mechanical show at the recent Medical Congress Exhibition, held on the Oval in Bombay, and the same was known as the "Topsy Turvy House." On the 1st of last month, the defendant agreed with the plaintiffs to purchase the said show for a sum of Rs. 4,000, together with the furniture and accessories belonging to it. He paid Rs. 2,000 in cash and promised to pay the balance on the 20th of last month. Plaintiffs further alleged that the whole show, together with furniture and accessories, was delivered to the defendant and he was running it on his own account but had failed to pay the balance of Rs. 2,000 in spite of repeated demands. Plaintiffs submitted that unless immediate orders were issued they would be hindered and delayed in the execution of any decree that might be passed, and their just claims defeated in the event of the defendant leaving Bombay.

Defendant was asked by the Court to deposit Rs. 2,000 and this was accordingly done. Mr. A. S. Davar was appointed as Commissioner to take the evidence of the defendant before he leaves Bombay.

The case was posted for hearing on the 13th May.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATION.

Before the Third Judge, Mr. Hakim.

BHAPSEY PARA AND CO. VS. THAKERSEY SURJI.

For the Plaintiffs.—Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

For the Defendant.—Mr. Lakamsey H. Meisheri.

In this suit the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendant who is a broker in rice Rs. 261 for damages caused to them by the defendant's false representation that he had authority from one Narsey Jadav to sell to the plaintiffs 670 bags of Rangoon Malwa rice of 21st October 1907 delivery and thereby inducing the plaintiffs to enter into a contract with them for the said Narsey Jadav. The plaintiffs stated that they had sued Narsey Jadav on the said contract, but he denied having authorized the broker to make it. The plaintiffs' suit against Narsey Jadav was consequently dismissed; and they brought this action against the defendant for recovering Rs. 186 for loss of the profit which they should have made on the contract and for Rs. 75, the costs of the action against Narsey Jadav. The defendant denied making any false representation; and pleaded that the damages claimed were not recoverable in law.

His Honour the 3rd Judge, Mr. M. H. Hakim, in giving the decision of the Court said, that it was quite clear, that the defendant had made a false representation. And the authorities showed that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover damages for their loss of profit which they should have made if the contract had been performed by Narsey Judav. As to the costs of the action against Narsey Jadav His Honour allowed the Court costs thereof only. His Honour accordingly gave decree to the plaintiffs for Rs. 201 and court costs thereon and certified the plaintiffs' professional costs.

CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

Before the Fifth Judge, Mr. K. M. Javeri.

KHETSEY LILADHAR AND ANOTHER VS. VERSEY RAGHOWJI.

For the Plaintiffs.—Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

For the Defendant.—Mr. S. F. Billimoria.

In this suit the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 520 for brokerage at the agreed rate of 4 per cent. for bringing about the purchase by the defendant of a house at Bazaar Gate Street from one Abehchand Shamji. The defendant contended that the plaintiffs alone were not entitled to sue and that they had three other partners whom the defendant pleaded should be joined as party plaintiffs. He also pleaded that he had paid Rs. 300 on account of the brokerage claimed in the suit. The plaintiffs denied that they had any partners in the transaction, or had received any amount on account of brokerage.

His Honour the fifth Judge, Mr. K. M. Javari, in giving the decision of the Court said that the evidence of the defendant and his witnesses was unsatisfactory. His Honour had therefore to rely on the documentary evidence produced by the defendant himself. And that evidence proved to His Honour's satisfaction, that the defendant's pleas were unsustainable. His Honour therefore decreed the plaintiffs' claim with costs and awarded Rs. 17 for their professional costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

THIEVING WOMAN.

Inspector Stenson charged Fatima, a Mahomedan woman, with the theft of brass pots of the value of Rs. 30, the property of Zora, another Mahomedan woman. The complaint was that the accused brought the complainant to Bombay and kept her in her room at Dongree. On Sunday, during the absence of the complainant, the accused left the room and went away with all her pots and also a little girl. The Police were informed and the accused was arrested. The pots were found in a room where she was residing. It was found that the accused woman had been convicted about twelve times. She was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the option of six months' rigorous imprisonment. She was further ordered to report her place of residence to the Police for two years after her release from jail.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists' Grocers etc., sell.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. J. A. D. McBain (Chairman), and D. G. Sukhadwalla.

LYING DEAD DRUNK.

Their Worships disposed of 16 cases yesterday, including one in which Inspector Shaw charged one George Wills with being drunk and incapable in a public place on Monday. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was found lying dead drunk on the footpath in Hornby Road. The accused was convicted and sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

COULD NOT TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF.

Before the same Bench one Antone Rodrigues was charged with being drunk and incapable. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1, or in default, to undergo one day's simple imprisonment.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Frank Anderson (Chairman), and J. M. Framji Patel.

Twenty-five cases were disposed of, the majority being against bullock-cart drivers for illtreating animals, and hawkers for so exposing articles as to cause obstruction to the public.

DADAR.

Before Dr. D. A. De Monte (Chairman), and Mr. M. H. Lalji.

Their Worships disposed of 23 cases. Several bullock-cart drivers were charged with driving their carts after dark without lights on Parel Road. Some of the accused were convicted and fined.

THE PARSEE FANCY FETE.

Concerts this Week.

THE Fancy Fete for the funds of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital, which has succeded the Medical Congress Exhibition on the Oval, Bombay, gives every sign of becoming a signal success. The organisers have not spared their trouble in seeking to provide its patrons with plentiful means of amusement and the public have shown their appreciation in the best practical manner. For Easter and the few days preceding it several special features have been arranged. This (Wednesday) evening a Concert will be given by a number of Parsee ladies, at nine o'clock, and an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music has been chosen. Among the performers will be Miss P. A. Wadia, Miss D. R. Dady, Miss C. Vakeel, Miss G. Mehta, Miss P. G. Padumjee, Miss M. B. Petit, and the Misses S. and H. Moogaseth.

The music on Thursday evening will be provided by as many as three massed bands, those of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the 110th Maharatta Light Infantry, and the 123rd Outram's Rifles, comprising 260 performers, under the direction of Messrs. Hawkes and Fredilis. There will be a torch-light tattoo, and selections by bugles and drums and fifes, followed by a military display. Altogether the programme from Thursday evening will be of an exceptionally attractive character. For Good Friday evening a sacred Concert has been arranged and at 9-30 Saint Saens' Oratorio "Samson and Delilah" will be performed by the bands of the 123rd Outram's Rifles and the 110th Maharatta Light Infantry. Finally, on Saturday evening, four massed bands will play, those appearing on Thursday being joined by the band of the G. I. P. Volunteers. All the usual side shows will be open, including the Switchback railway, the aerial flight, dramatic performances, cafes chantants and others.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

THE thirty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Jugmohandas Vurjeewandas presiding. The directors' report stated:—

"Your directors beg to lay before you their report and the audited statements of accounts for the nine months ended 31st December, 1908. At the last ordinary general meeting they had submitted to you a supplementary balance sheet for the three months ended 31st March, 1908, and they now beg to place before you the working of the remaining nine months in order to keep our closing day on 31st December as hitherto. Your directors beg to report that they had to work under some difficulty during the period under report, as a considerable part of the machinery required to be overhanled, and a large sum was spent on renewals and repairs. Your directors hope that the beneficial effect of these changes will be felt on our future earnings. As you will see from the accounts, the working of the nine months shows a gross profit of Rs. 74,601-13-6, and, deducting therefrom Rs. 8,952-3-6, the Secretaries and Agents' Commission, you have for disposal the sum of Rs. 65,649-10-0. Your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share be declared payable therefrom for the nine months ended 31st December, 1908, which will absorb Rs. 37,500, and that the balance of Rs. 28,149-10 be carried forward. You will see from the balance sheet that the capital of the Company has been fully subscribed and paid up."

The directors' report was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 5 per share was declared, Mr. Choonilal Dharamdas Saraiya, who retired from the board by rotation was re-elected, and Messrs Merwanjee Hormusjee Nicholson and Nagindas Pranjivandas Mehta were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to Messrs. Bradbury Braddy and Co., the Secretaries and Agents of the Company for their excellent management of the Company's affairs and another complimentary vote to the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, the 10th April:—

"A" Class Handicap Race.—Course N. 5 (reversed) +14; length, 12·2 miles. Start at 3-50 p.m.

"B" Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 8; length 11.7 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

"C" Class Handicap Race.—For a Cup presented by Capt. and Mrs. R. St. J. Gillespie. Course No. 2 (reversed)-14+2; length 8·4 miles. Start at 3-40 p.m.

Ships Boat Race.—Course No. 37, length 8 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

AN interesting incident is associated with the old County Hall of Nottingham, which has been destroyed by fire. At the beginning of the last century the hall had fallen into such a dilapidated state, that while an Assize Court was sitting, a portion of the floor fell through into the cellar, and terribly frightened the Judge, Sir Littleton Powis, who feared an attempt on his life. The Judge imposed a fine of £2,000 on the county for not providing a better Court. Instead of rebuilding the Hall and paying the fine, the county authorities spent as much money as would have rebuilt the place in opposing the Judge's right to impose the fine, in which they were successful. The gutted building, which was composed largely of wood, was the scene of many public executions, and many notorious criminals are buried within its precincts.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR":—An Indian Governorship is nothing particular for Sir George Clarke's commanding abilities and the rich and varied experience that the Empire stands so much in need of. But India has a peculiar fascination for the sympathetic and the romantic; and when Sir George accepted the offer, mainly to please his family, we felt that Bombay, and indirectly all India, was to have the benefit, for at least five years of the presence of a triune personality representing justice, wisdom and a gracious sympathy which would never fail. Very soon after her arrival Lady Clarke evinced a wise unostentatious interest in the welfare of the Presidency, which gave high hopes, whilst the unaffected simplicity and grace which lent and added charm to Miss Clarke's talents promised a new direction to the social activity of the people. By some unscrutable decree of Providence Bombay has too soon been deprived of the wise sympathy and the radiant intelligence which mother and daughter brought to their service; and Bombay has showed that she never mourned her losses more deeply. But in our selfish grief we must not overlook the sufferings of the survivor, who has given for us his all and the best of all he had to give, as proof of his devotion and loyalty of purpose. It is seldom that we are called upon to witness such a tragedy of the heart. Literally does our noble Governor find his hearth and home made desolate. And unless he adopts India for the time being and merges his great personal loss in the infinitely greater gain of the community, whom he came out to love and to serve, his public career may be taken as closed. Those, however, who have the privilege of His Excellency's acquaintance know that Sir George is possessed of Roman fortitude, and that if his strength holds out, he will complete his list of services to this unfortunate land. We can but pray for this consummation to be devoutly wished.

THE INDIAN BUDGET STATEMENT.

The "Parsi":—The Budget Statement presented last Monday drove home the fact that prosperity, from the Finance Member's point of view, depends more upon prices in London and New York than upon the South-west Monsoon. The large relief operations were formally quoted as a partial explanation of the deficit, but the twenty lakhs by which they exceeded the estimates only accounted for the want of a surplus. Sir Guy Fleetwood had a melancholy tale to tell of receipts falling short of the estimates. While the land revenue falls short by four lakhs, Government distributed as grain compensation allowance nine lakhs over the estimates, part of which sum may have reached the cultivator in the form of a high price for grain, but as the cultivator is in so many cases only the serf of the Bunnia, the forty lakhs by which his hard times were relieved must have seemed to him a mere fleabite in comparison with the ninety lakhs of relief distributed to a much smaller class. Lord Kitchener's silent rule in India has been an expensive one. But his dispositions, expensive as they were, have proved effectual for frontier work and the 19 lakhs which the Mohmand exhibition cost would have been greatly exceeded on the old plan. However, the total result for 1908-9 is a deficit of £3,720,000. Sir G. F. Wilson looks forward, as is the tradition of his office, optimistically and budgets for an income even larger than that which has missed fire so badly in the year just closing.

The "Rast Goftar":—India has so long been used to prosperity Budgets that the lachrymose statement which the Finance Member has submitted comes with a painful shock. A continuous cycle of peace and plenty has been superseded by an unexpected season of short harvests and stagnation in trade. The Finance Member had, two alternatives left to him, either to retrench current and recurring expenditure or to resort to borrowing and taxation. He has decided to adopt the former course, which though it may command itself to the over-taxed ryots, does not provide for emergency which an agricultural country like India must always prepare itself to encounter and grapple. This is the next monsoon is as inclement as that of the preseding year, the estimated accounts would be to topsy-turvied, and resort to new taxation would be rendered all but indispensable.

RETURN OF TENSION.

The "Indian Spectator":—Several leading Bengalis are reported to have issued a manifesto declaring that it would be better to withdraw the whole reform scheme than to constitute separate Mohammadan electorates from top to bottom. So, after all it appears that Lord Morley's nervousness avoid a return of tension has availed him nothing. In Madras also a movement has been set on foot to protest against the creation of a cleavage between Hindus and Mahomedans. It would have been well if these protests had made their appearance earlier, and before Lord Morley received the Muhammedan deputation. The Secretary of State would then have been in a position to take the correct bearings of the whole question. Even after he had given a cautious reply to the deputation, and before making any announcement in the Lords, a protest would have been in time. It is difficult to see how the authorities can recede from the position to which they stand committed. The non-Muhammadan press has always deprecated communal elections. We have always insisted that in a country divided not into two communities, as is so often assumed, but into scores of communities—for even the Moslem deputation asserted for its own purposes that the Hindus themselves did not constitute a homogeneous community—the least objectionable procedure would be to throw the elections open to all communities, and to rectify the defects of the result by Government nominations. We seem to be almost on the point of hearing it said that while Lord Middleton partitioned Bengal Lord Morley has partitioned the whole of India—the one was a geographical, the other will be a racial partition, geographically on a much wider scale.

NATIVE MEMBER OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The "Parsi":—The promised appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council has been promptly fulfilled, and the formal announcement of the selection of the Hon. Mr. S. P. Sinha has been published. This is what everybody had expected and is universally approved. It steers a middle course between Lord Curzon's hypothetical candidates, the successful agitator and the blind official. Mr. Sinha is certainly not an agitator; on the other hand his post of Advocate-General has not been enough to officialise him. The selection is judicious because it gives the smallest possible handle for complaint. Of Mr. Sinha's capacity for his task, there can be no doubt. He is famous beyond Calcutta as a brilliant lawyer, and so far from this present appointment being a piece of successful place-hunting, it means a very large pecuniary sacrifice. This we may be sure, he regards lightly in view of the great significance of his appointment as the first Indian to take his seat upon the Viceroy's Executive Council—the first, that is to say, who has been chosen to take an actual part in the government of the country. A newspaper with more ingenuity than common sense, described this prompt appointment as Lord Morley's revenge for the rejection of clause 3; it is far nearer the mark to recognise in this promptness not a feeling of which the present Secretary of State is incapable, but a sense of the desirability of action as soon as argument is over.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—We are glad that with unexampled courage in both hands Lord Morley has appointed Mr. S. Sinha, Advocate General of Bengal, to be the Law Member of the Viceregal Executive Council in spite of the tribe of the grumblers and the croakers, the Pharisees and the Philistines of the House of Lords and their venal confederates outside that Chamber. When the iron penetrates the soul of the veteran Radical Minister, there is nothing which can prevent him from carrying out an object, he has deemed to be highly beneficial to the State and otherwise politically expedient for the good of the people, with a resolute determination which may be traced to his "reasoned conviction of the equity of a great political problem." The Queen's Proclamation and the King's Message have now been verified to their fullest. No doubt a reactionary Secretary of State or Viceroy or Government of India would later on lapse into the old state of affairs; but that will mean nothing. The lapse will be temporary only. For what is right must ever assert itself be the reaction never so long and strong. Lord Morley has provided an object lesson in Indian polity which does credit to the British people at large, to the State and to himself. Let the prejudiced and embittered monopolists in place and power distinctly understand that they no longer can boast of being the governing caste of White Brahmins. The British know no colour, no caste, no creed. Given proved merit and ability there is nothing to disqualify an Indian from rising to the highest post in the administration. We have a Law Member to-day but the time must "inevitably" come when Indians will be Lieutenant-Governors and Governors also, let the day be never so distant. Meanwhile all India feliciatates the recipient of this great honour. Mr. Sinha richly deserves it, and what is more to be rejoiced at is the fact of the honour coming to him "absolutely unsolicited."

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—"Our College signifies a movement or a cause with which is bound the intellectual and political advancement of the Mussalman community. Hence, wheresoever and by whatever means it may be possible to help that cause, we must work for it with all our hearts, conscious that in doing so we are faithfully promoting the cause embodied in the Aligarh College." We take this pronouncement, which may be accepted as the keynote of progressive Islamism in India from a lengthy letter written to the "Pioneer" by the Nawab Mushtaq Husain, the Honorary Secretary of the institution, in whose capable hands the fine traditions implanted by Sir Syed Ahmed, and eloquently upheld by his immediate successor, Mehdi Ali, will continue to be the guiding principles of the Musalman leaders. The object of the letter is to remove certain misapprehensions arising from an imperfect appreciation of the very excellent advice given to the Board Trustees by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces during his recent visitation of the College. We noticed Sir John Hewett's address after its publication a fortnight ago, because it contained some interesting facts concerning the origin and progress of the institution which symbolises the aspirations of Indian Moslems and also suggestions as to future instruction and supervision. It appears that there is some risk of the place becoming over crowded, as numbers of applications for admission continue to reach the Board, while the existing accommodation is already insufficient, and the teaching staff has to take larger classes than those fixed by the rules of the Educational Department.

With a view to overcoming these difficulties, the Lieutenant-Governor made proposals, which some of those interested in the College, have construed as indications of a wish to limit the number of students, with the probable result that many young Mahomedans would have to seek instruction elsewhere. But, as the Honorary Secretary has no difficulty in proving, this proposition does not occur in any part of the address, the advice proffered being that future admissions should be made with a due regard to a proportionate increase in the number of hostels and the expansion of the teaching staff. "I am not proposing," said Sir John Hewett, "that you should not extend the College; far from it, for I see no reason to limit its development; but I would impress upon you the necessity of taking care that while you extend your numbers you provide also for their proper instruction and supervision." The question is one of finance, for, given the requisite funds, there is no reason why the institution should not become twice as large as it is at present, and wealthy Mahomedans, who are interested in the material and moral development of their compatriots, should translate their sentiments into the practical form of donations and subscriptions to its exchequer. Many of them have already done so, otherwise the College would have collapsed years ago, but there is still an ample margin for the Trustees to exploit, and with this object we would suggest a resumption of the public addresses in all parts of India which the late Mehdi Ali made so successful financially, if a competent understudy of him can be found.

The second proposition of the Lieutenant-Governor which has aroused apprehension, was that other Mahomedan Colleges based upon the Aligarh prototype should be founded elsewhere in India, so that students unable to attend the latter on the grounds of expense or its remoteness from the localities in which they reside may have opportunities of obtaining efficient instruction in Mahomedan centres of learning in their own Provinces. This suggestion has alarmed those who perceive in it a project for the deposal of the Aligarh institution from its exalted position as the Alma Mater of Musalmans, from whence has radiated those principles of progress and culture which have had such remarkable consequences. But it is obvious that one College cannot, for all time, suffice as the training place for the thousands of young Mahomedans whose aspirations are prompting them to qualify for positions opened to them by the new reforms, and other institutions must arise as a natural corollary to the spread of the educational movement amongst the community. Their appearance is, as the Honorary Secretary points out, simply a question of time and the provision of the funds requisite for their creation. Lahore already possesses a typical example in the Islamiah College, which turns out well-educated undergraduates, and its existence has not impinged upon the utilities of Aligarh or lessened the support given by the Punjab to the pioneer centre of culture. In this connection the weighty pronouncement of Sir John Hewett should serve to nullify the morbid vaticinations of those who are not in agreement with his suggestion, for, as he said:—"No other institution can ever hope to rival Aligarh in its prestige and fame. It must always be the home of learning of the Mahomedans of India, and its ideal function seems to me to be that of a beacon to show the way to the rest. It must be realised not only that Mahomedans in pursuit of learning for itself will ever come to Aligarh from other parts of India, but also that the wealthier parents will continue to send their sons here in search of the badge of character that it alone can give."

Difference have lately arisen between the Committee of Management and the teaching staff of the College which will presumably be referred to the Lieutenant-Governor for adjudication, and considering the interests at stake, it is to be hoped that his intervention may be successful. This is not the first occasion on which trouble has occured in connection with its affairs, and probably, as was the case with previous disagreements, the application of tact and conciliation will efface the difficulties, whatever they may be, for it would be extremely regrettable that anything should happen which would affect the interests and progression of an institution in whose fortunes all Mahomedan India takes the most lively interest.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

THE "PIONEER":—It is remarkable how quickly the Mounted Infantry boom has died out. At the end of the Boer war the regular Cavalry had scarcely a friend left in high places, and from Lord Roberts downwards officers were expatiating on the advantages of M. I. companies and even battalions. The days of the Cavalry were declared to be numbered, and much was heard of the uselessness of sword and lance. Everything was to be shaped by the experience gained is South Africa, and the patent fact was overlooked that in no other part of the world could an enemy be found corresponding with the Boers, every man of whom was mounted and an expert rifleman in addition. Fortunately a small but cool-headed band of Cavalry officers, of whom Colonel Douglas Haig was not the least in strength of opinion, worked steadily to secure the rehabilitation of the Cavalry. They had an uphill fight, but they won in the end, and but little has been heard in the last two or three years of Mounted Infantry. The Cavalry manœuvres at Home have been on an unprecedentedly large scale; and as the trooper has proved himself a better shot than his rival in the Infantry, since the abolition of the carbine, he is once more enjoying all his old prestige. In India the scheme for Mounted Infantry was never on a scaled that seriously threatened the supremacy of the Cavalry, it was adopted in a hurry and was run on parsimonious lines. Now Lord

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In a passage of his "Holy Living" Jeremy Taylor censures those who are ever ready to listen to what is shameful or evil in the life of their neighbour, and whose ears are like "the execrable gates of cities out of which only malefactors and hangmen and tragedies pass, nothing that is chaste and holy," and he suggests that if they wish for lamentable subjects to think of they might consider, among other things the "extreme poverty of learned persons"; and, indeed, poverty and learning are often, bedfellows, and there are cases where they make an interesting collocation. They do so, for example, in the case of those wandering students who made such an element in the wayfaring life of the Middle Ages on the Continent, and who, as someone has said, "in the name not of charity but of learning begged their bread from door to door." They seem to have arisen at a time when no single university could offer its alumni a complete cycle of instruction, and to have continued after the universities were fully equipped, when distinguished teachers lured the student from one seat of learning to another. There were few of those vagantes saints of learning, and they did not all beg. Some practised a handicraft and got the worth of their work in the townships; some took to minstrelsy, and hanging about the tournaments, the great fairs, and the Royal progresses, were in no hurry to resume the scholar's gown; while others still, with the yellow scarf upon their shoulder claimed to have been to the Venusberg and to have learned the black arts from the mouth of the Master of Mischief himself. Among so many spurious scholars, however, there was at least a minority who had tasted the sweetness of the waters of the "dragon-wardered fountains" and when the large hospitalities of the monasteries were not to be had were welcome at the table of the artisan in the towns and to half of the brown loaf of the peasant by the highway side.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

Writers of books have often declared that it is no unusual thing in out-of-the-way parts of Scotland, under smoky rafters of cottages the thatch of which is kept down by ropes weighted with huge stones, for some young fellow to conceive a passion for knowledge and battle with the evil star of his poverty to some purpose. Mr. D. T. Holmes, in his recent delightful volume "Literary Tours in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland," touches on some aspects of that subject. He talks of Bard Macdonald, of Trotternish, whose croft costs him from £2 to £4 per annum, and whose only cow came near being impounded for the price of seed potatoes, who has hitched his waggon to the high star of poetry. "I heard him sing a Gaelic poem of his own, compsition containing twenty-five verses of intricate versification," says Mr. Holmes. He tells also of the Skye student who rode to the seaport on the Sound, rode across the breadth of Scotland to Aberdeen, and there sold his mount to pay the college fees. And here is an anecdote if not of learning and poverty at least of learning in adverse surroundings. Two sailors and a shopkeeper were discussing the subsidence of the land, on Scalloway pier. One of the sailors alleged that his grandmother's cabbage-patch was covered by the water on which his boat was floating. The big shopman, turning to me, quoted the well-known passage, of Tennyson of the sea flowing where the tree used to grow—"O Earth, what changes, hast thou seen." This quotation led to a literary talk, in which he remarked that of all poets he preferred Homer. "What translator do you like best? I inquired. "Blackie," he replied, as being the most faithful to the original. But I rarely read a translation; I prefer Homer in his own Greek. This remark, made by one whose fingers were glistening with herring-scales, came to me as a pleasant surprise. Later on in the day I visited his house, and saw his fine library and his splendid collection of classical books.

FIRST PROJETS IN LITERATURE.

Aspirants to literature who were depressed by the consensus of authors to the effect that Mr. Hall Caine might count himself quite exceptionally lucky to have made £300 during his first year of authorship may be inclined to pluck up heart of grace on reading, as they may in this month's "Book Monthly," the experience of Mr. Albert Dorrington. Mr. Dorrington is an Australian man of letters who came to London with modest expectations and found at the end of his first year he had made £700. His methods, so far as he reveals them, are too obvious to account for his success. He read the fiction of the British and American magazines, and resolved to produce something as unlike it as possible. Instead of sending his work from magazines, to magazine, he placed it with a literary agent. He looked as keenly after his American market as after his British. Many have done the same, and have not sped so well. One would like to have heard more of his "school and schoolmasters." He hints at first-hand knowledge of gold-mining in North Queensland and Westralia, and one who can write of the great water famines and the cattle-camps, of the pearl luggers of Torres Straits and the thieves who haunt the northern limits of the Barrier Reef, is at the outset in possession of a body of material for fiction which constitutes him an exceptional case. Such knowledge must be either plucked where it grew or gathered from the mouths of men whom one does not run up against at every turning in the street of London, so that Mr. Dorrington's case has nothing in it to encourage those whose initial experience of life has been ordinary and whose material is home-grown.

BROWNING AND TENNYSON.

Mr. Comyns Carr in his recent book makes the confession that he began by thinking Browning a greater poet than Tennyson and ended by thinking Tennyson a greater poet than Browning, whereupon he makes the remark. "It seems like a paradox, but I believe it to be none the less true that it is the intellectual quality in verse that first most strongly attracts the younger student of poetry." Now poetry is a hundred-gated city, so that different men may approach it along different routes, according to temperament or accident and many, no doubt like Mr. Carr, have begun by appreciating the intellectual element in it. But if, one may guess, far more in our day have begun by appreciating the sensuous and especially the visual element. It is easily to trace the stages in their progress. First there would come a vivid scene of the picture for its own sake presented by such lines as

The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.

Then would soon follow the perception that each of the shades in the whole range of emotions may be shadowed forth by such pictures. Sometimes it is sweet human emotion, as in that magical couplet of Meredith's—

She hath a palace in the West,
Bright Hesper lights her to her rest.

At other times it may be a sense of infinte desolation—such a sense as, cast upon a screen, some tract of lunar scenery where no man comes nor has come since the making of the world may awaken. Thus in the closing lines of the well-known ballad—

And through his banes when they are bare
The wind sall blaw for evermair.

Then the use of visual language in figures of speech would commend the intellectual ingredient in poetry and from that stage there is but a step to appreciation of the intellectual element for its own sake. Of course the process may be reversed, as no doubt it was in the case of Mr. Comyns Carr. Nevertheless it is possible that it has not been so in the case of most readers of poetry in our day. They were suckled on the works of Rossetti, Morris, and Swinburne, and in those poets it is the sensuous element that is most obvious at first.

MR. CHARLES TACON, who had been mayor of Eye ten times, and whose death has just occurred, was a solicitor by profession, and had been in practice for the past fifty years, having qualified when twenty-one years of age. He had been a member of the Corporation since 1895, and had been a Magistrate both for the Borough and County, besides sitting on a number of other public bodies. He was seventy-four years of age.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, was held in the pavilion on Saturday when there were present about 45 members. Mr. C. V. Mehta was unanimously voted to the Chair.

The following annual report was then adopted:—Your Committee beg to submit their 14th Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1908, and state with pleasure that the Gymkhana has during the year under Report mainiained its past prestige and popularity. Financially and otherwise the year was as successful as the previous one. Your Committee regret, however, to place on record the untimely deaths of two of their patrons, Prince Fateshingrao Gaikwad of Baroda and Mr. Haridas Gordhandas Parmanandas Jivandas. The Prince was a keen sportsman and universally liked and his untimely and unexpected death has created a void in the Gymkhana which it will be difficult to fill. Mr. Haridas Goverdhandas was a promising young man keenly devoted to the Gymkhana. On both these mournful occasions the Gymkhana was closed as a mark of respect to the deceased. Your Committee have the pleasure to state that Seth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Sunderji Mulji Jetha became a patron of this Institution during the year under report. Messrs S. G. Velinker and K. B. Walge, having resigned their office of General Joint Secretaries, owing to their having left Bombay, Messrs. P. K. Telang and Trikumdas Dwarkadas were appointed in their place. Your Committee held eight meetings which were well attended.

Attendance at the Gymkhana during the year under report has been more or less as during the year preceding, student members predominating. The interest taken in the Gymkhana especially by the more elderly members has almost vanished away and you will have to devise some early means to revive such interest and attract the more elderly class of members to the pavilion if the prosperity of the Institution is to be maintained. His Highness the Rao of Kutch and his heir apparent honoured the Gymkhana with a visit during the year under report. The out-houses, etc., have been completed and are now in use; the cost of the same came to about Rs. 3,375. Your Gymkhana played during the season 15 matches out of which 4 were won, 1 lost and 10 drawn. The large number of draws was due to rain which generally managed to visit us on Saturdays and Sundays during the season. The total abandonment of some of our important fixtures was also due to the same cause. The triangular matches were played in Bombay on the 17th, 18th and 21st, 22nd and 23rd September 1908. The European team having secured substantial victory over the Parsis, met the Hindu team in the final match, and secured the Championship of the Presidency by scoring a good victory over us. Rupees 1,660- were collected for the triangular matches of which Rs. 1,554-3: were expended; this left a balance of Rs. 48-13-0, adding this to the sum of Rs. 2,475-6 6 (the balance of the previous year) the total amount now in hand to the credit of the Hindu representative matches fund is Rs. 2521-3-6. Your Committee decided to start hockey in connection with the Gymkhana which is well patronized by young members. Your energetic Tennis Secretary, Dr. J. S. Nerurker, arranged three tournaments during the year under report; the double championship tournament was won by Messrs. N. M. Thosar and D. D. Pillai; the single tournament was won by Mr. R. A. Wagle and the Handicap tournament was won by Mr. N. C. Dalal. For the latter two tournaments your Committee voted two silver cups of the value of Rs. 50 to be given to winners. A match with the Grant Medical College Gymkhana was also arranged and resulted in a win for the visitors. Three gatherings were held by the members of the Gymkhana as under:—In honour of Mr. S. G. Velinker on his proceeding to England. In Honour of Mr. M. B. Choubal on his elevation to the High Court Bench. In honour of Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey on his being knighted by the King. Your Committee wish to place on record their sense of thankfulness to Mr. S. G. Velinker for the very valuable and zealous services rendered by him to this institution, in discharging the duties of his office for the last ten years.

The total revenue of the Gymkhana from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,643-5-2 and total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 6,622-1 1, this shows a loss of Rs. 978-11-11, the items of expenditure however include the amount of Rs. 699-8-0 paid for the painting and repairing the pavilions; Rs. 541-9-6 paid for the new cricket screens; Rs. 100 for the garden; Rs. 50 for the two silver cups and the list of the large number of cricket balls ordered from England which will serve for the next season; these items however are not annually recurring charges on the revenue of this Institution. Besides this, your Committee could not realise the interest due on Government Notes and debentures owing to the absence of one of the Trustees from India which would have amounted to about Rs 500.

The Chairman then declared the result of the general elections. President; Mr. Gordhandas Khatao; Vice-President, Hon. Mr. H. S. Diksbit; Joint Honorary Secretaries, Mr. P. K. Telang and Mr. Trikumdas Dwarkadas; and Honorary Treasurers, Mr. R. T. Modi and Mr. Deoji Damoder; Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. Nayak; Cricket Captain, Mr. C. V. Cricket Mehta; Cricket Member Mr. R. V. Agasker; Honorary Tennis Secretary, Dr. J. S. Nerurker. Tennis Members:—Mr. T. D. Pillai, and Mr. A. G. Merchant. Members:—Messrs. M. S. Patker, K. Ramaswami Iyer, R. A. Wagle, Tribhowandas Mangaldas, H. N. M. Vijayaker, D. G. Daloi. Messrs. J. R. Goonjiker and M. N. Dalal were appointed, auditors for the year 1909. Mr. Vakil's proposition was lost by a majority.

A committee consisting of Messrs. P. K. Telang, R. Tersi, G. K. Gadgil, J. S. Nerurker, H. S. Nayak, D. G. Daloi, J. R. Goonjiker and H. N. M. Vijayaker was appointed to consider the amendments to the rules.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MODIFIED DIRECTOIRE GOWNS.

For women who dislike novelties in dress, and prefer to slip imperceptibly and slowly from one style to another, there will be plenty of scope this summer with the modified Directoire frock. It will make its appearance on beautiful smart afternoon frocks, too, carried out in embroidered tulles and in flimsy cotton materials, as well as in toile de soie and shantung. For tailor-mades there will be very little change, except that the basques of the coats will be considerably longer than they have been for some time past, but the pointed side basque will still be seen. It is graceful and becoming, and has had a great success this winter.

THE LONG SLEEVE ESTABLISHED.

Another detail that is holding its own again this season is the long sleeve for all kinds of frocks. The tendency in this direction is towards greater elaboration than formerly, and some of the new models give us arms of very substantial proportions. In summer frocks we shall see sleeves of the material shirred from shoulder to wrist, with sometimes a straight strip of insertion let into the middle to prevent the all-round clumsy effect. One model has even two of such strips running down the length of the arm, with the shirred material in between. A few have short sleeves but few are simple. A short sleeve is in two parts, a lace or net undersleeve and oversleeve of material. Altogether it may be said that there is a great gulf between the simple, meagre gown of the winter and the new model for the summer. We shall have to leap it, or accept the dowdiness of the "country cousin."

NOVEL IDEAS IN LAMPSHADES.

Lampshades are expensive possessions nowadays. As a matter of fact, the Empire shade, which is still the favourite, is much more costly than the umbrella of pleated or crinkled paper, or even the japon of satin and lace frills which shadowed off the lamplight into the furthermost corners of the room a year or two ago. Japanese designs hand-painted in brushwork and chintz applications divide the honours at the present moment, the foundation being in each case white parchment paper. In some of the latest Japanese shades the work is so well done that it would require the eye of a connoisseur to detect that it is purely an imitation of Oriental painting, some of the prettiest designs being those of pale pink chrysanthemums and mauve wistaria. Chinese decoupe work is also seen on some of the newest shades, the pattern being cut out of deep crimson or blue paper and mounted over a paler foundation. Chintzes applique to paper are as a matter of fact, the most economical, and are so easy to make that the fact that they are not very lasting—the paper soon soiling in London—need not be taken into account. Instead of the tiny trails of Lowestoft rosebuds which were used when the chintz work was first originated, large designs are employed nowadays, and on some of the newest shades a couple of immense tree peonies or stiff dahlias take up the whole of one side, the pattern being frequently a much bigger one than is to be seen on the chair covers.

TOILET NOTES.

After applying a lotion to the hair, is not infrequently happens that the face appears as if it had been just rubbed with a greasy skin food. This is not imagination, the effect of an oily hair tonic often making itself apparent, the the lotion spreading from the scalp to the face by what is known as capillary attraction. As a remedy, a little pure rice powder should be rubbed over the skin of the face and especially on to the forehead and nose, after using the hair tonic. Some women believe in the curious expedient of mixing lemon juice with ordinary fresh butter, and rubbing this into the face. A thick paste is made with the addition of a little cucumber or even tomato juice the latter being, however, avoided in the case of supersensitive skins. When touring by motor, after exposure to strong north-east gales, lemon butter is always an easily procurable remedy for a smarting face when other specifics are not procurable, or a little fresh cream and lemon may be used as an alternative in the form of a makeshift emollient.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th April.

599. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 13th April, at 9-30 p.m., and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress.—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Officers' Mess Dress—White.

Invitations:—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Applications for additional invites must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarters Office, giving name of Guest and enclosing Rs. 2 for each invite.

606 RETURN OF ARMS.

Members are requested to return the Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

609 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Sub-Div. No. 1 Company:—

No. 1198 Irptr. A. W. E. Davidson.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th April.

916. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

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To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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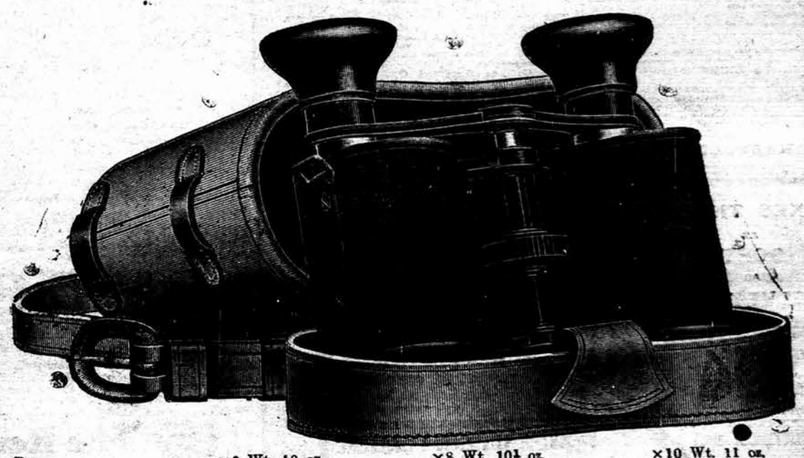

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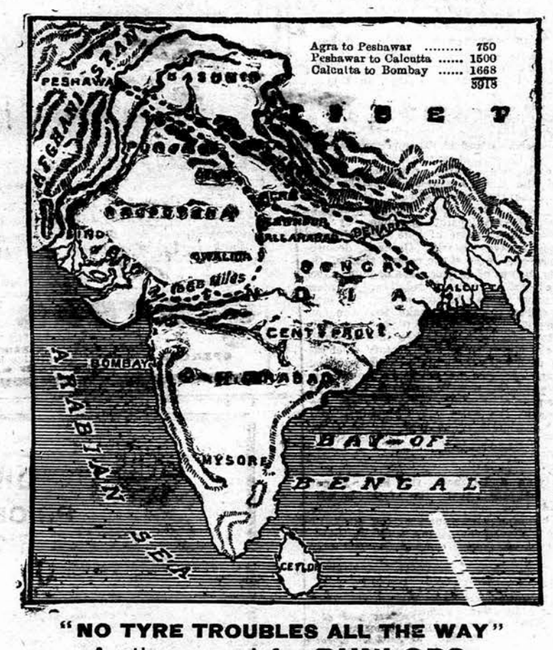

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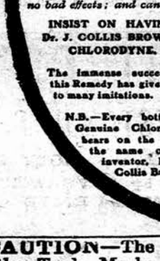

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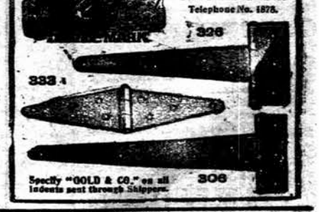

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